Heritage and Destiny

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The Last UKIP Winners?

Derby UKIP ousts Asian Labour Leader in "racist" campaign, while the rest of their party fades away

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***Darkest Hour:* Great Movie, Defective History?**

New Churchill movie reviewed by Mark Weber

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The Battle of Lewisham 1977

London University Exhibition

Tony Paulsen remembers NF's stand for Britain

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Editorial

Welcome to issue 84 of *Heritage and Destiny.* For many our little movement is the last outpost of White civilisation and White culture in the British Isles. And if we fail in our struggle to overthrow multi-racialism and internationalism then all is lost for us, it's over – period – as our American cousins would say.

Once this is understood the supreme importance of our task cannot possibly be overemphasised. Either we succeed in our struggle for race and nation, or we will disappear from these islands. As the young nationalists in Generation Identity rightly point out, we are being replaced.

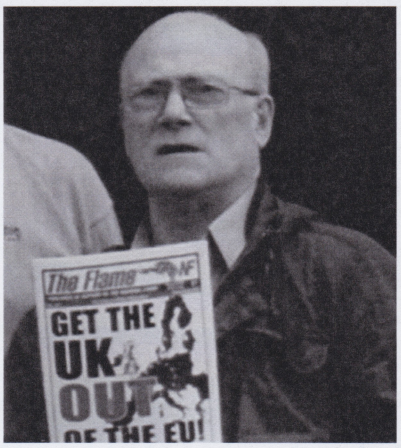
There is no third way (pardon the pun). There will be no separate White homeland in northern Scotland or Cornwall, based on Harold Covington's fantasy books in the Pacific North West. This is the stark reality.

This being the case, it is assuredly time for our little movement to look at itself critically and to ask whether we are really capable of saving our race and nation. I believe the only future the movement can look forward to, if it continues on its present course, is one of continual failure. We are currently embarked on an ever-decreasing spiral of smaller and smaller meetings, marches and demos, followed by even smaller election results (in general). We must break out of this deadly spiral before our movement disappears forever down the plug-hole of political history.

I am aware that such a harsh description of our movement's present strategy (or lack of) will shock and maybe even offend some nationalists. But is is only a harsh description because it is, in fact the harsh reality. Waving our hands in despair, or burying our heads in the sand, will solve nothing. Neither will hopeless disillusionment. We must fight with all our hearts and all our energy, to change our strategy, to put the cause we love on a road which will lead not to oblivion, but to power! The future of our race depends on it – it really does.

The Griffin years did our movement and our cause untold harm, with nothing at the end to show for all the (BNP) election successes 2002-2010. In fact, many forget the very first BNP electoral victory was not in Burnley in 2002, but nine years earlier in East London in 1993, when one Derek Beackon won Millwall ward, for the then Tyndall-led BNP.

Beackon's victory was won not on the back of favourable media (anti-immigration/EU) coverage in the tabloid rags of *The Sun, Express* and *Mail.* It was won by and because of the dedication and sheer hard work of a few dozen nationalist activists, who "worked" the area non-stop for the months leading up to the by-election.



Derek Beackon, the first ever BNP councillor, elected to represent Millwall ward in Tower Hamlets is still an active nationalist to this day.

This type of nationalist dedication must return. A back to basics. Getting off the internet and getting (back) on the streets. And by streets, I don't mean pointless marches or flash demos in city centres, I mean the streets of White (or mainly White) council estates, with door to door leafleting, paper-selling and even canvassing.

Therefore, as I have said previously, as our struggle is above mere politics, it is absolutely vital that we don't restrict our fight solely to the political level. Nationalists need to make it crystal clear to future recruits that our struggle is philosophical, cultural, even spiritual – as well as political – and as this is the case it is crucial that our future strategy is radically changed to reflect this.

We consider that we are the guardians of our nation's heritage and the protectors of its destiny. We are but one link in a chain which in the past has included such heroes as Alfred the Great and Horatio Nelson, and such geniuses as William Shakespeare and G.K. Chesterton. How can we betray the inheritance which these great Britons have bequeathed to us, anymore than we could betray the inheritance which we owe to future generations of Britons, yet to be born?

In short, our struggle and our cause are eternal and unchangeable. Our duty as nationalists is to pass the seeds of our race and nation – our blood and soil – onto future generations of our people, undamaged and unpolluted.

If you are an active Nationalist why not buy some extra copies of this issue to give out (or sell them!) at your next branch meeting – it's another great issue and should 'sell like hot cakes'! And as always we also need your regular donations – however large or small, every Pound, Dollar or even Euro counts. Please try and send in whatever you can afford. Thanks once again for your support, together we will win.

Heritage and Destiny

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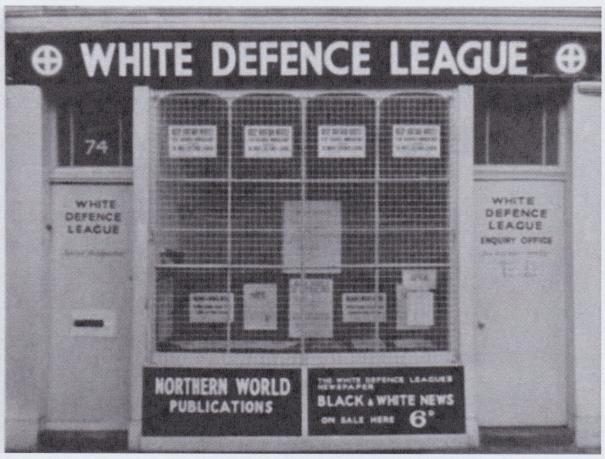
Britain's Secret Files on Nationalist Leader Colin Jordan – Part III

Late 1950s Britain was rapidly becoming multiracial/multicultural – at any rate in London and several other large cities. Newly released MI5 files (analysed for the first time in this series of *H&D* articles) show that Colin Jordan was the common factor in three very different simultaneous responses by racial nationalists, and it could be inferred that there was a deliberate strategy to have a multi-faceted approach.

On the intellectual level of racial science, anthropology and philosophy, he cooperated with Roger Pearson and Alistair Harper of *Northern World* and the Northern League. At the level of populist politics, seeking to build a more active and effective version of the earlier movements he had joined during the previous fifteen years, he cooperated with John Bean's National Labour Party. While at the most basic level of politics, confronting blacks on the streets of London, Jordan formed the White Defence League in September 1958, days after black riots in what was then a West Indian ghetto in Notting Hill.



Arnold Leese's former home at 74 Princedale Road was left to Jordan and became the successive headquarters of his White Defence League, BNP and NSM.

The WDL was created a year after the closure of the Frei Korps, which had been intended to be secret and whose activities were blatantly illegal (see *H&D* 83). Arguably the WDL was intended as a middle way between illegal direct action and straightforward politics. It took several months for MI5 to set up a special file on the WDL, but from April 1959 the case was handled by Patrick Stewart, a career MI5 officer later seen as a Soviet expert, who served on the inter-agency 'Fluency Committee' which carried out infamous 'molehunts' in search of high-level communist agents during the 1960s and 1970s. (The chairman of 'Fluency' was Peter Wright, whose unauthorised memoir *Spycatcher* brought MI5 into worldwide headlines after 1985.)

Stewart noted that while the WDL gave Jordan's Coventry home as its official address, a new headquarters was being set up at 74 Princedale Road, Holland Park, a short distance from Notting Hill. These premises had been the home of Arnold Leese, who died in January 1956, and though his widow retained an interest the property had in effect been bequeathed to Jordan to continue Leese's anti-Jewish and pro-White crusade.

As with the LEL and its Frei Korps offshoot, Jordan's WDL developed a campaign style of winning publicity through prominent sticker campaigns and graffiti. For example when Britain's first motorway (the M1) opened in November 1959, the entire span of bridge 31 (near Markyate, Hertfordshire) had the slogan "Keep Britain White" painted on both sides of the bridge in letters three feet high, flanked by the WDL badge. During January 1960 Special Branch strongly suspected Jordan of being behind a number of anonymous telephone calls to prominent British Jews, made in the name of the "British Nazi Movement", but despite an extensive investigation documented in the MI5 file, no solid evidence was found to bring charges.

Despite having now committed himself to Leese's hardline stance on the Jewish question, Jordan had not cut himself off from other strands of nationalism. Release of his MI5 file allows us to report for the first time that as late as 1959, Colin Jordan was chairing an initiative intended to promote discussion and liaison within a 'broad church' of nationalism, an approach which he had favoured since first taking an interest in politics during the war years.

This project chaired by Jordan was the "National Forum", whose president was one of the most eminent figures in the movement, retired Admiral Sir Barry Domvile, former head of naval intelligence, who had been interned during the Second World War for his opposition to the conflict and sympathies with national socialism.

The meetings were held at 2 Palace Gardens, Kensington, home of an actress who had used several names, but was born Mary Russell-Taviner. Best known to historians of fascism for her pre-war affair with Sir Oswald Mosley, which led to a legal action and a lifelong feud with Lady Mosley, Mary Taviner was a far more serious person than has previously been recognised, and was trusted by Mosley as a bridge between UM and more radical nationalists.

A letter intercepted by MI5 in January 1959 shows Jordan arranging a meeting on the interrelated topics "Britain – Europe – Empire" with speakers from three different strands of the movement: Mosley's right-hand man Jeffrey Hamm from Union Movement; Chesterton's lieutenant Austen Brooks from the League of Empire Loyalists; and Jordan's own associate John Bean from the National Labour Party.

Jordan wrote that "National Forum is not a political organisation in itself, merely a lecture series. …The meetings are of course small ones. The average attendance of late has been about 30."

Racial tensions continued on the streets of Notting Hill, with both the WDL and Mosley's UM attracting support among young Whites. For the first time Jordan attracted significant media publicity. Former Labour minister John Freeman, who had become Britain's best known television interviewer, presented a BBC *Panorama* programme on race, broadcast on 13th April 1959. Jordan was interviewed at the Princedale Road HQ, and several 'anti-racist' celebrities were interviewed at a Notting Hill jazz club, including saxophonist Johnny Dankworth and his half-caste wife, singer Cleo Laine.

MI5 noted Jordan's comments to the BBC on repatriation:
"He went on to say that coloured people should no longer be able to live here permanently and those already in permanent residence should be sent back to their country of origin even though they may have been born in the U.K. Jordan made the usual argument that if coloured immigration was allowed to continue we would soon become a nation of half-castes, etc.
"When Freeman pointed out that these were also the beliefs of Hitler, Jordan agreed but said he did not believe in the extermination of the Jews, merely that they should go back to their own country."

On 17th May 1959 a 32-year-old Antiguan immigrant named Kelso Cochrane was stabbed to death in a case which remains unsolved, though for more than half a century 'anti-racists' have sought to blame either the WDL or UM. As recently as March 2018 former MP George Galloway was still mythologising Cochrane in a television documentary, featuring an interview with Jordan's former ally Martin Webster. There is no reference to the Cochrane case in the published version of MI5's Jordan file.

A week after Cochrane's death Jordan's WDL and Bean's NLP held a joint rally in Trafalgar Square, beneath a banner reading "Keep Britain White". Speakers included the NLP's president Andrew Fountaine, a 40-year-old Norfolk landowner who was disowned by the Conservative Party before the 1950 General Election, but was almost elected that year as MP for Chorley on an independent conservative ticket.

Though they were all sharing a platform on this occasion, Fountaine was to be an increasing influence alongside his close ally Bean in resisting Jordan's overt national socialism – but at this stage there

is no reference to such ideological disagreements in the MI5 file, and the very existence of the National Forum suggests that far from being marginalised for 'extremism', in 1959 Jordan was still a central figure promoting unity.

In January 1960 a Special Branch informant passed on intelligence that Bean and Jordan were "seriously considering the merging of their two organisations [NLP and WDL], and negotiations are proceeding to that end. The name of the new organisation has not yet been decided, but Bean is willing to allow Jordan to assume leadership providing he, Bean, has charge of propaganda."

According to the informant, even this proposed merged organisation would have a membership of just 300, with only about fifty active members coming from the WDL. Further intelligence revealed that Jordan would be holding an annual conference of the WDL at Princedale Road on 31st January 1960, where he would propose merger with the NLP to create a new "British Nationalist Party". The Mark II BNP was about to be born.

Perhaps via his old friend Mary Taviner, Sir Oswald Mosley heard about the new BNP and its dynamic young leaders. Despite their policy differences (notably over European union) Mosley decided to make a personal appeal for the BNP leadership to join his UM. MI5's file contains an intercepted letter to Mosley (then living at Ileclash, a mansion in County Cork, Ireland) from his London-based political secretary Hector McKechnie. Via travel agent and Mosleyite fixer Sidney Proud, McKechnie and Mosley's personal secretary Jeffrey Hamm fixed a late night meeting at the Leader's Earls Court Square flat on 27th February 1960. MI5's Jordan file does not record the outcome, but John Tyndall told me many years ago that Mosley made a direct appeal to Jordan, Bean and himself, based on their essential agreement on race and immigration questions, but Europe remained an insuperable obstacle – so the BNP and UM went their separate ways. Had the meeting ended differently, there might never have been a National Front, the racial nationalist movement would have developed in a pro-European direction, UKIP would have remained a fringe organisation for cranks, and Brexit would never have occurred!

John Tyndall (seen *centre* at a 1961 activity in East London with fellow BNP activist Ron Hargrave) became Colin Jordan's key ally in Spearhead, a BNP organisation for the ideological and physical training of the party's young cadres. In 1962 the Spearhead faction broke away from the BNP to form the National Socialist Movement.

The official amalgamation of the WDL and NLP went ahead at the end of February, at first using the title British National Racialist Party, but soon dropping the word 'Racialist'. BNP policy was summarised as "Northern European racial nationalism", and "the liberation of Britain from the coloured invasion and Jewish domination". Only "persons of Northern European racial ancestry" were eligible for BNP membership, and Jordan's personal approval was required before anyone was admitted to full party membership.

There is some ambiguity in MI5's files as to whether and when Jordan parted company from the Northern League and his former comrades Roger Pearson and Alistair Harper. A Special Branch report claimed that at some point early in 1959 Jordan had resigned as the League's English representative, and in summer 1960 "launched a newspaper *The Northern European*, which appears to be in competition with League publications. However, Jordan still displays for sale Northern League literature" at the BNP's Princedale Road premises. Moreover in January 1960 (as part of their investigation into Jordan's European contacts) MI5 imposed a "fourteen day Return of Correspondence" closely monitoring mail sent to Princedale Road, particularly anything involving Roger Pearson.

In April 1960 Jordan visited Sweden and Germany, where he attended a conference in Karlsruhe of New European Order, a Swiss-based continental network of national socialists. By now he was building a 'Northern European Ring' with allies such as the Danish national socialist Sven Saligath. He increasingly saw both Mosley's contacts and the Northern League's European networks as insufficiently committed on racial and anti-Jewish themes. Military security officers based at British Army bases in Germany liaised with German intelligence and MI5 to monitor Jordan's travels, solemnly recording even the distribution of a handful of WDL/BNP publications.

BNP leaders were aware that the membership was disproportionately London-dominated, and according to Special Branch Jordan "started a special corps for activities in the Provinces, under his personal command, and operating from his home address in Coventry." On the first weekend in July 1960 a small group of BNP activists headed for Leeds, headquarters of the party's "Northern Division". They distributed BNP literature around the city and sold copies of the party journal *Combat*.

This flurry of activism led to a feud between Jordan and Charles Pannell, Labour MP for Leeds West, who tabled a parliamentary question asking the Postmaster-General Reg Bevins "whether his attention has been called to a leaflet, published by a Fascist body, ...which is one of many deliberately left in telephone books in the City of Leeds; and what steps he will take to protect users of Post Office facilities from seditious libels in public places for which he is responsible."

Pannell went on to complain that Bevins had not taken action on the leaflets: "I thought that he would consider the matter sufficiently serious to send it on to the Director of Public Prosecutions for him to decide whether there was any ground for an action for seditious libel? Bearing in mind that the leaflet bore the imprimatur of the printers, the Combat Press, of 116 City Road, London, is this not a serious matter which might lead to civil disorder in the City of Leeds?"

Bevins' deputy said that dealing with sedition was a Home Office responsibility, and the Home Secretary's attention had been drawn to the leaflets. The case is interesting because it forms part of the historical development of English "race law". There was no specific law criminalising "racial hatred" until the Race Relations Act 1965, though various left-wing groups had been campaigning for such a law since the 1940s.

By 1960 these campaigns had shifted from a call for "group libel" legislation to calls for extension of the medieval "seditious libel" law. The advantage of this route was that seditious libel did not involve questions of truth or falsehood. A medieval monarch and his sheriffs were empowered to forbid any speech or publication which stirred up trouble, regardless of whether the "criminal" statements were true or false.

All modern race laws after 1965 were extensions of the seditious libel principle. Intriguingly, Pannell's 1960 complaint against Jordan was a forerunner of this year's Communications Act prosecution of folk singer Alison Chabloz, since by questioning the Postmaster-General, Pannell was implying that some special law or regulation involving public telephones could be used against "fascists". [*Note for younger readers*: in those pre-mobile days, there were large numbers of public telephone boxes around the UK, most of which contained local telephone books. Jordan's activists had slipped BNP leaflets into these books, where they could be found by random members of the public.]

Though there is no direct evidence in the file, it would not be surprising to find that MI5 had inspired Pannell's question, since many other documents indicate that parliamentary questions were a regular avenue for MI5 to leak information, nudge policymakers or provoke a desired reaction from a targeted group or individual. As a staunch Atlanticist and anti-communist, Pannell was exactly the sort of MP who would be trusted with such a mission.

Colin Jordan saw the affair as an opportunity for publicity. He wrote a deliberately provocative letter to Pannell at the House of Commons: "My attention has been drawn to your reference in the Commons to leaflets in Leeds presumably issued by the British National Party and from which it appears that, in return for the £1,000 per annum which you receive from the British taxpayers ostensibly for the promotion of their interests, you are perfectly agreeable to see their land flooded with negroes and dominated by Jews, and feverishly anxious to deprive them of the freedom to criticise the intrusion of these racial aliens and to speak out for a Britain for the British.

"No doubt, when you clamour for our prosecution, you will be commended by the Jewish overlords of Leeds and their coloured allies for your zeal in the service of their interests, but you would do well at the same time to take into account the possibility that, in the resurgent Britain of tomorrow, it may well be you and your fellow racial renegades who face trial for your complicity in the coloured invasion and Jewish control of our land."

Pannell chose to interpret Jordan's letter as "a gross breach" of parliamentary privilege – which in layman's language meant that it was an unlawful attempt to threaten an MP. The authorities were then in two minds as to whether proceeding against Jordan would simply give him further publicity. Special hearings of a parliamentary committee were held, chaired by the Home Secretary 'Rab' Butler himself, and Jordan was summoned to Westminster to be questioned by the Committee on July 21st. Special Branch officers observed Jordan's arrival at the House, and noted that no militant opponents or supporters were present. They added that parliamentary sources had told them "it is most unlikely that any serious action will be taken against Jordan as this would supply him with the publicity which he so much desires." Eventually the Committee settled for finding Jordan guilty but imposing no punishment.

Jordan and his BNP colleagues grabbed further publicity in April 1961 when they picketed a 'Holocaust' remembrance event attended by hundreds of Jews at a central London theatre. Together with a small group of fellow BNP officials including John Bean, Peter Ling and Roland Kerr-Ritchie, Jordan had displayed banners with slogans such as "Punish atrocities by Jews" and "Jews caused World War II". Eight BNP pickets including Jordan were fined £15 each for "insulting behaviour".

MI5's Jordan file contains relatively little about BNP activities during the rest of 1961 – just occasional press cuttings and correspondence from local police forces about paper sales and leafletting. Then in January-February 1962 a split appeared between Jordan and his supporters on one hand, and Bean and Fountaine on the other. Fountaine was BNP president, and Winifred Leese was vice-president, but these were figurehead roles, with effective leadership in the hands of Jordan as national organiser, and Bean as his deputy.

During 1961 a unit called 'Spearhead' had been set up inside the party, to train younger members in both physical combat (for protection of BNP activities against violent 'anti-fascists') and ideological training in national socialism. It is not clear from the files at what point John Bean began to distance himself from this hardline approach: one Special Branch report even suggests that "the division of the Party into two separate organisations was secretly arranged between the leaders [Jordan and Bean] in order to cater for different types of supporters, although the outward appearance of a complete split was to be maintained."

MI5 was sent a detailed report from a Special Branch informant on the BNP's annual general meeting, held on January 27th 1962 at a primary school close to the Princedale Road headquarters. (This school hall was also regularly used for Spearhead training sessions.) According to the Branch informant, Jordan made a speech criticising some of his BNP colleagues:

"It was only through shock tactics, he said, that anything would be achieved. The policy adopted by the Party up to the present was a much watered-down version of what he himself wanted, but now he was convinced the time was ripe for members to rally round Spearhead to secure the real aims of the Party.

"The ideal of national socialism for Britain alone had to be replaced by the concept of worldwide national socialism."

Having begun to build the Northern European Ring, "the immediate aim for the Party was to co-ordinate its efforts and not to be 'a ragged bunch, fighting coloured immigration.'" According to Special Branch, Jordan even suggested that Spearhead might co-operate in the near future with the French paramilitary group OAS, which was then attempting to assassinate President Charles de Gaulle (as later fictionalised in the book and film *Day of the Jackal*).

The report continued: "Jordan was interrupted by Philip Ridout [an ally of Fountaine] who said it looked as though the BNP had been taken over by the Nazi Party. Jordan replied tersely: 'Yes it has, but this time we will not fail.' This statement was loudly applauded by about 20 people, including all Spearhead members."

In a manoeuvre to trap his opponents, Jordan asked for a vote of confidence from the meeting, and even after winning the show of hands suggested that he would resign as he didn't have a big enough majority. John Tyndall speaking on behalf of Spearhead said that his group would break away from the BNP unless Jordan remained its leader, and at this point John Bean backed down to retain party unity.

MI5 and Special Branch were uncertain about what happened next, as both factions were for several weeks claiming that they had retained control of the BNP, but by the start of April 1962 it seemed that "apparently complete agreement was reached between Jordan and Bean remarkably smoothly after a lot of quarrelling and in spite of assertions from both sides that they were and would continue to be the British National Party." Jordan and the Spearhead group agreed to leave the BNP and form a new organisation – the National Socialist Movement. The sunwheel symbol previously used by the BNP would become the symbol of the NSM, which would of course retain the Princedale Road premises. Special Branch reported that Leslie 'Lutz' Vaughan (a Spearhead activist later said to have been a leader of the militant group Column 88) would be living at the headquarters.

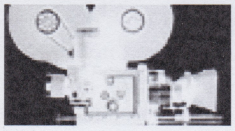
The NSM's launch meeting was at Earls Court Gardens, a half hour's walk from Princedale Road, on April 13th 1962. Fewer than fifty attended, including two Special Branch officers who reported on speeches by the meeting chairman Denis Pirie, John Tyndall (described as national organiser of the new NSM) and Jordan (described as the Leader). All three made explicitly pro-Hitler and anti-Jewish speeches, according to the Special Branch report to MI5. Jordan, Tyndall and Pirie were also the speakers at an NSM rally in Trafalgar Square on July 1st.

While these reports appear intact in the newly released files, correspondence between MI5 and MI6 about NSM's international connections is heavily censored. Information was exchanged with the West German equivalent of MI5, and MI6 liaised with the Swedish authorities after hearing that a Swede called Walter Grün, previously unknown to MI5, was planning to move the headquarters of a continent-wide national socialist organisation to London (under NSM auspices).

The most notorious of those international connections hit the headlines in August 1962 when NSM's Northern European Ring held a week-long camp near the Cotswold village of Temple Guiting, attended by George Lincoln Rockwell of the American Nazi Party. Milicent Bagot of MI5 had words with Special Branch, who had failed to provide advance warning of Rockwell's arrival. It becomes clear that Special Branch had only what they called "a fairly well-placed source who was able on occasion to provide useful information", so for example they did know in advance that the camp was being held in Gloucestershire, but they did not have access to truly sensitive information such as the identity of overseas contacts such as Rockwell. Thus Jordan and Tyndall were able to score a publicity coup with Rockwell's arrival. Miss Bagot requested that the post of Jordan, Bean, Fountaine, the BNP and the NSM should be monitored so that MI5 could be better informed about their international networks. Within a few months the secret state's investigation of Colin Jordan was to become far more intense and serious, touching on matters of the highest secrecy.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

Editor's note: Part IV of this series will appear in H&D *#85*

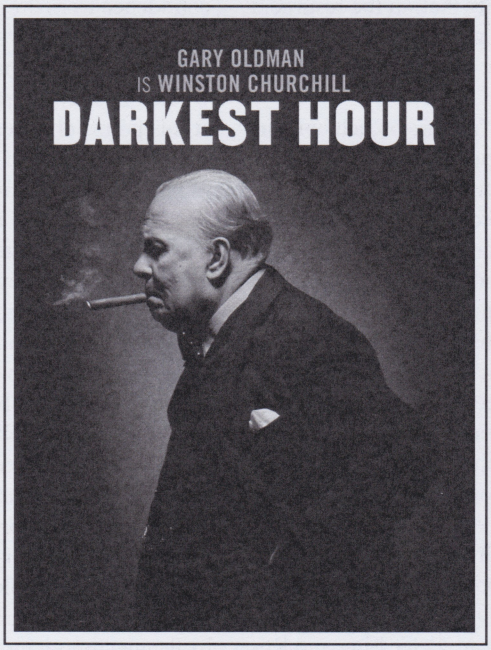


Movie Review – *Darkest Hour*

Released UK – January 2018. Distributed by: Focus Features. Directed by: Joe Wright; Rated: PG-13; Running time: 125 minutes

Darkest Hour – a portrayal of Winston Churchill during the grim days of World War II – is a box office success, and an inspiration for jaded and hero-hungry viewers. For his outstanding portrayal of the wartime British leader, Gary Oldman has justly earned an Oscar. But while it's an artistic achievement and grand entertainment, *Darkest Hour* is badly flawed history.

The film's story unfolds over a few weeks in the spring of 1940. Following the stunning German success against British and French forces in Norway, parliament has lost faith in the ability of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain to continue leading the nation. Churchill, who is well known for his fierce hostility toward Hitler and Germany, is called on to head a new and more broad-based government. In spite of grave misgivings about his judgment and temperament – shared by the King and many colleagues, including leaders in his own party – Churchill becomes prime minister.



On the battlefield things quickly go from bad to worse. German forces overwhelm the British and French on the European mainland, and the remaining hard-pressed British troops are forced to retreat across the Channel from Dunkirk. With the country facing a military disaster without parallel in modern history, key members of his own inner circle press Churchill to open peace talks with Germany before their negotiating position weakens further.

Not entirely sure of what to do next, Churchill seeks to understand the mood of ordinary citizens, above all to gauge their willingness to endure much greater suffering and hardship if Britain keeps fighting, including the horrors of a possible invasion.

In a key episode of the film, and one that is entirely fictional, he abruptly gets out of his chauffeur-driven car on a busy street to descend – for the first time in his life – into an Underground station to meet with ordinary Londoners. The people he speaks with unanimously express their determination to carry on the fight, no matter what. Fortified by this supposedly representative sampling of the public spirit, Churchill then delivers his famous "We Shall Never Surrender" speech to a cheering parliament, a masterful oration that concludes the film on a rousing note.

In fact, Churchill had little respect for public opinion. Throughout his career, his views on the great issues of the day were often at odds with those of most citizens, or even most members of his own Conservative Party. He was justifiably regarded as a maverick.

When Chamberlain returned from Munich in September 1938 after concluding a settlement of the "Sudetenland" crisis with the leaders of Germany, France and Italy, most Britons welcomed him home with feelings of gratitude and relief. The public overwhelmingly approved what most regarded as a reasonable settlement of a crisis that had threatened to set off a new European war. Churchill's outspoken scorn for the Munich agreement and, more generally, for Chamberlain's "appeasement" policy toward Hitler's Germany was sharply at odds with the general mood. It was precisely because his zealous hostility toward Hitler and Germany had been so drastically out of step with the attitude of most members of his own party that he was chosen to replace the less belligerent Chamberlain as prime minister.

Perhaps the most humiliating expression of just how out of touch Churchill was with the concerns and hopes of most Britons came in July 1945, some weeks after the end of the war in Europe. In the first general elections since before the outbreak of war, British voters decisively rejected Churchill and the Conservatives in a surprising upset that put the Labour Party into power.

Darkest Hour reinforces the widespread belief that Churchill's speeches played a crucial role in sustaining British morale. A scholar who has carefully looked into the matter has found that this view is largely a myth. After examining government documents and surveys, as well as contemporary diaries of ordinary people, Prof. Richard Toye of the University of Exeter concluded that there is "little evidence" that Churchill's oratory was important in bolstering British wartime resolve.

"Churchill's first speeches as prime minister in the dark days of 1940 were by no means universally acclaimed," says Prof. Toye. "Many people thought that he was drunk during his famous *Finest Hour* broadcast, and there is little evidence that they made a decisive difference to the British people's will to fight on." As he explains in his book, *The Roar of the Lion*, Toye was surprised by the results of his research.

He also examined Home intelligence reports and mass observational archives to learn what people thought of Churchill's speeches at the time compared with what they later remembered, or thought they remembered. His famous "Never Surrender" address in parliament was never broadcast, but people convinced themselves they heard it. "It was never broadcast, though it was reported on the BBC by an announcer and quoted in the press," Prof. Toye points out. "However, people claim to remember having heard this famous speech from June 1940, even though they hadn't. It was recorded for posterity along with others of his wartime speeches nine years later."

Churchill's reputation as a great orator is based on a handful of often-repeated passages from just a few of his many addresses. While those memorable phrases are undeniably stirring, they are also exceptional. All too often his speeches were verbose, meandering, difficult to understand, and sprinkled with misrepresentations and factual errors.

The rousing "Never Surrender" speech that concludes *Darkest Hour* is pure theater. In fact, Hitler never asked for, or sought, Britain's capitulation. He only wanted Britain to cease its war against Germany.

As one who for years had voiced great admiration for the British, Hitler as chancellor worked for German-British friendship. He was immensely pleased when the two countries concluded an important naval agreement in 1935. When Britain declared war against Germany in 1939, he was shaken and dismayed. Still, he continued to reach out to Britain's leaders, both in public and through diplomatic channels, to somehow bring an end to the fighting.

After the spectacular German victory over French and British forces in May-June 1940, and French acceptance of an armistice, Hitler made a bold effort to end the war. In a major address that was broadcast on radio stations around the world, he dramatically appealed to the leaders in London, and to the British people, for an honorable end to the conflict. It was Churchill who insisted on continuing, as he put it, to "wage war, by sea, land and air, with all our might" in pursuit of "victory at all costs."

In the historic address that concludes *Darkest Hour*, Churchill rouses support for his war policy by suggesting that peace with Hitler would mean swastika banners flying over London. This is nonsense. Even in countries that were allied with Germany during World War II, such as Finland and Bulgaria, swastika flags never waved over their cities.

Churchill had been contemptuous of his predecessor's conditional appeasement policy toward Germany. But after he became prime minister, Churchill adopted his own policy of even more far-reaching ap-

peasement – this time toward the Soviet Union. Although Churchill told the world that Hitler could not be trusted, he repeatedly proclaimed his whole-hearted trust and confidence in Soviet dictator Stalin.

When Britain declared war against Germany in 1939, leaders in London claimed that they were obliged to do so because the Hitler regime threatened Poland's independence. But after five and a half years of war, and in keeping with Churchill's policy of collaboration with Stalin, Poland's independence was stamped out, this time by the Soviet regime.

Darkest Hour reinforces the widely held impression, which Churchill himself encouraged, that an honorable or lasting peace with Hitler was simply not possible. But as he himself later acknowledged, that's simply not true. In a confidential message of Jan. 24, 1944, Churchill wrote to Soviet premier Stalin: "I am sure you know that I would never negotiate with the Germans separately ... We never thought of making a separate peace even in the years when we were all alone and could easily have made one without serious loss to the British empire and largely at your expense."

Especially in 1940 or 1941, a British leader could readily have reached an agreement with Hitler whereby Britain would have kept its sovereignty, its great naval fleet, and its empire. To be sure, this would have meant acknowledging German hegemony in eastern Europe. But at the end of the war, Britain accepted Soviet Russia's harsher and more alien dominion over this region.

Given Hitler's respect for the independence and neutrality of Sweden and Switzerland throughout the war years, he certainly would have respected the sovereignty of the much more solidly defended Britain. As it was, Britain emerged from the death and destruction of World War II not so much a victor, but rather as a subordinate ally of the real victors – the United States and the Soviet Union.

The British leader's famous "We shall never surrender" speech was little more than "sublime nonsense," says British historian John Charmley. "In sharp contrast to all those admirers who have strenuously denied that an honourable peace could have been made in 1940 or 1941," Charmley explains, "Churchill knew better. Peace could have been made. It would not have depended upon 'trusting' Hitler, but rather upon the presumption that he would be bound to come into conflict with Stalin."

Alan Clark – historian and one-time British defense minister – has given a similarly harsh verdict of Churchill's war policy: "There were several occasions when a rational leader could have got, first reasonable, then excellent, terms from Germany ... The war went on far too long, and when Britain emerged the country was bust. Nothing remained of assets overseas. Without immense and punitive borrowings from the U.S. we would have starved. The old social order had gone forever. The empire was terminally damaged. The Commonwealth countries had seen their trust betrayed and their soldiers wasted ..."

British journalist and author Peter Millar affirms this assessment: "... The accepted view that his [Churchill's] 'bulldog breed' stubbornness led Britain through its 'finest hour' to a glorious victory is sadly superficial ... In no sense, other than the moral one, can Britain be said to have won. She merely survived. Britain went to war ostensibly to honour an alliance with Poland. Yet the war ended with Poland redesigned at a dictator's whim, albeit Stalin's rather than Hitler's, and occupied, albeit by Russians rather than Germans. In reality Britain went to war to maintain the balance of power. But the European continent in 1945 was dominated by a single overbearing power hostile to everything Britain stood for. Britain, hopelessly in hock to the United States, had neither the power nor the face to hold on to her empire ... The 'evil genius bent on world conquest' that most Americans believe Hitler to have been, is a myth. The evil genius had more precise aims in eastern Europe. A Britain that would have withdrawn from the fray and from all influence in Europe to concentrate on her far-flung empire would have suited him admirably."

Given all this, it's perhaps not surprising that Churchill later reflected with some chagrin on the war's outcome. A few years after the end of the fighting, he wrote in this memoirs: "The human tragedy reaches its climax in the fact that after all the exertions and sacrifices of hundreds of millions of people and of victories of the Righteous Cause, we have still not found Peace or Security, and that we lie in the grip of even worse perils than those we have surmounted."

The Churchill myth began with his dramatic assertion to the Cabinet in 1940 that "we shall fight it out, here or elsewhere, and if this long island story of ours is to end at last, let it end only when each one of us lies choking in his own blood upon the ground." To this day his apologists refuse to admit that the course of British history was fatally diverted by our supposed "victory" in the Second World War – a "victory" that destroyed the British Empire and paved the way for today's "multiculturalism".

Reviewed by Mark Weber, Newport Beach, California

*Editor's note: Mark Weber is Director of the Institute for Historical Review – **www.ihr.org** – and has been a dedicated researcher and publisher of historical truth for more than thirty years. Last year Mr Weber became one of the growing band of academic and political dissidents to be banned from the UK. He was prevented from boarding a flight in Spain, heading home to California via London – and was told that the Home Secretary had ordered his exclusion from Britain. Meanwhile the dregs of the world continue to stab and shoot each other on the streets of London.*

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Local Elections 2018

UKIP disappearance leaves nationalist vacuum

On May 3rd 2018 the BNP era ended. Like King Charles II, the British National Party spent "an unconscionable time dying", but the movement created by John Tyndall finally expired as an electoral force at this year's elections, surrendering its last councillor when Brian Parker decided not to defend his **Pendle** Council seat in Marsden ward. No one can blame Mr Parker for retiring: he has put in a long shift over twelve years, first gaining his seat from Labour in 2006, then winning re-election in 2010 and 2014. He also contested the Pendle Central division at four successive **Lancashire** County Council elections, and was parliamentary candidate for Pendle at last year's general election.

The truth is that the BNP has collapsed around Mr Parker and a handful of other nationalist true believers: its national leadership now has a single-minded devotion to hunting financial legacies rather than genuine political activity.

Sixteen BNP candidates contested this year's elections, all but one of them standing in London boroughs. Although most council areas in once strong nationalist areas across North West England, Yorkshire and the West Midlands had elections this year, there was not a single BNP candidate in any of these regions.

UKIP's collapse has produced several splinters – the two largest are the For Britain Movement, led by Anne Marie Waters (*left*), and the Democrats & Veterans Party, led by John Rees-Evans (*right*).

The party's former stronghold in **Barking & Dagenham**, where twelve BNP councillors were elected in 2006, had just two candidates this year – and strangely there was no UKIP candidate anywhere in the borough. Bede Smith polled 246 votes (10.8%, down 3.1) in Goresbrook, where two BNP councillors (including local leader Richard Barnbrook) won in 2006; while Tony McKay managed 158 votes (5.2%, down 1.2) in Eastbrook.

Though they never won seats even during the party's glory years, the strongest BNP branch in terms of members and activists is **Bexley**, where local organiser Michael Jones (with no UKIP opponent) polled 398 votes (9.5%) in East Wickham ward, down from 10.2%. Pamela Mackie with no UKIP opponent in Erith polled 6.5% (down from 9.0%); Jaymie McCoy facing a full UKIP slate in Falconwood & Welling 1.9% (down from 8.9%); Robert Howard with no UKIP in Northumberland Heath 5.1% (down from 12.1%); and John Brooks with one UKIP opponent in Sidcup 2.6% (down from 4.1%). Boundary changes occurred in Bexley this year, but all of the above wards are broadly comparable to their 2014 equivalents.

The other viable London BNP branch is **Croydon**, where brothers John and Dave Clarke polled 142 votes (7.1%) and 131 votes (4.8%) respectively in New Addington's North and South wards. Next door in the more affluent Selsdon & Addington Village, Michael Collard polled 42 votes (1.1%). No comparisons are possible, since Croydon had new electoral ward boundaries this year.

Probably the best known BNP candidate this year was Tess Culnane polling 98 votes (2.9%) in Downham ward, **Lewisham**, where she has been campaigning for the rights of White residents for many years. Tess had polled 462 votes (16%) in Downham back in 2002: this year she finished 82 votes behind UKIP but ahead of the slate fielded by a UKIP breakaway party, Democrats & Veterans. Also south of the Thames, former GLA candidate Cliff Adams won 123 votes (2.8%) in Coldharbour & New Eltham ward, **Greenwich**, down from 8.1%.

Former mayoral and parliamentary candidate David Furness contested Northolt West End ward, **Ealing**, polling 180 votes (4.5%), down from 8.2% four years ago. The only other West London BNP candidate was Vincent Evans, who polled 143 votes (3.6%) in West Drayton ward, **Hillingdon**, down from 10.9% when the party last fought this ward in 2010.

The only BNP candidate this year outside London was Chris Stone in St Thomas ward, **Exeter**, polling 34 votes (1.2%), down from 1.4% on slightly different boundaries in 2015.

In outer East London, the borough of **Havering** has enormous nationalist potential, but the electoral position here remains confused to say the least, with a UKIP branch still active, as well as several rival factions of independents. For the BNP, Denise Underwood contested St Andrew's ward, which includes central Hornchurch and is a more middle-class area than most BNP targets. Miss Underwood finished 12th of 13 candidates with 2.5%. She had only one UKIP opponent, partly because UKIP decided not to take on the dominant local Residents Association. However there are several rival residents' groups in Havering: one is allied to the Tories, while another is led by former NF deputy chairman Graham Williamson, who was re-elected as a councillor for South Hornchurch!

This complicated story can be traced back to the internal factions of the 1980s National Front. Williamson became a Young National Front activist in 1975 and by the mid-1980s was allied to the radical faction led by Derek Holland and Nick Griffin, influenced by Italian fugitives Roberto Fiore and Massimo Morsello. In 1986 Williamson became a leading figure in the so-called 'cadre' or 'political soldier' faction, which split from the 'Flag Group' faction that included Andrew Brons, Steve Brady, Joe Pearce and future *H&D* editor Mark Cotterill.

When the 'political soldiers' themselves split in 1989, Williamson became the main ally of Patrick Harrington and David Kerr in forming a new radical movement called Third Way. In 1999 this spawned an electoral wing registered as the National Liberal Party, and Williamson's home borough of Havering (more specifically the Hornchurch part of the borough) became the NLP's only real electoral base.

Williamson remains a member of the NLP's national council, but from 2010 he began to fight elections as leader of the Hornchurch Independent Local Residents Group. For several years this was one of the only areas fought by Patrick Harrington's tiny Third Way party, whose local leader was ex-NF activist Dave Durant. Third Way was later reinvented as the 'National Liberal Party'. Eight years earlier Williamson and Third Way had built an alliance with Rainham Residents Cllr Jeffrey Tucker. Former NF and Third Way activist Dave Durant was elected alongside Tucker as a Residents councillor for Rainham & Wennington ward at the 2010 Havering elections, and re-elected in 2014.

Meanwhile, although in some areas the National Liberals used their party name, in other areas NLP leaders (including Williamson) stood as Residents. In 2014 (by now fully distanced from racial nationalism) Williamson won one of the three seats in South Hornchurch; another was won by his (black) Residents colleague Michael Deon Burton; and a third by UKIP. This year Williamson, Durant, and three of their residents' colleagues were re-elected: UKIP were wiped out, and Mr Burton was re-elected as an independent, having split from Williamson's group.

On the other side of Havering, NF candidate Kevin Layzell was unlucky to face an exceptionally crowded ballot paper with eighteen (!) candidates in Gooshays ward, including not only a full slate of UKIP

(two of whom were incumbent councillors), but another full slate from the Harold Hill Independents, formed by an ex-UKIP councillor, and a full slate from the East Havering Residents. Unsurprisingly Mr Layzell finished bottom of the poll with 50 votes (1.4%).

Richard Edmonds for the NF in St Helier ward, **Sutton** similarly faced a full slate of UKIP candidates (in fact Sutton was one of the very few council areas this year where UKIP actually increased its number of candidates). He polled 49 votes (1.7%). The NF's three northern candidates were more fortunate, neither facing UKIP opponents, but partly for business reasons NF chairman Kevin Bryan was unable to leaflet his ward and paid the price, polling 56 votes (4.6%) in Irwell ward, **Rossendale**, down from 10.2% in 2016. His colleague Chris Jackson in Todmorden ward, **Calderdale** polled 98 votes (2.7%), up from 2.2% in 2016 (when he had UKIP to contend with). In Langley Mill & Aldercar, **Amber Valley**, Tim Knowles managed 30 votes (2.7%), up from 1.3% when facing UKIP in 2016.

Former BNP organiser Carl Mason was the sole candidate this year for British Resistance, the party founded by ex-UKIP parliamentary candidate Jack Sen. He polled 17 votes (0.8%) in Nunnery ward, **Worcester**, up from 0.4% last time.

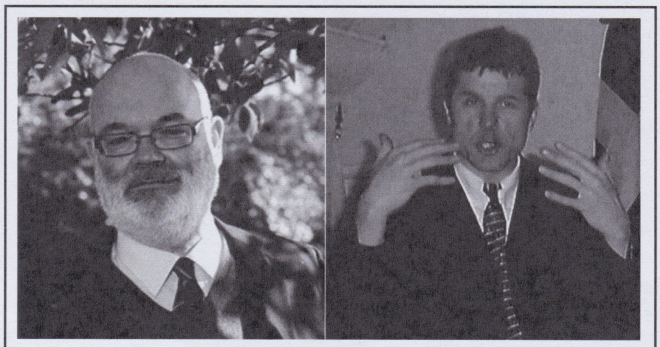
Dr Jim Lewthwaite of the British Democrats achieved the best nationalist advance this year, despite being unlucky in Wyke ward, **Bradford** to face not only UKIP but also the ex-UKIP splinter group Democrats & Veterans, whose only Bradford candidate was in Jim's ward. Jim finished ahead of both these parties, polling 161 votes (5.5%), up from 2.8% in 2016. Elsewhere in Bradford the former BNP councillor Paul Cromie (who with his wife and fellow councillor Lynda quit the BNP in 2011 to sit as an independent) was surprisingly defeated in Queensbury, the ward he has represented since 2006, pushed into third place behind the Conservatives and Labour.

Former BNP organiser Steven Smith stood as an independent this year in Brunshaw ward, **Burnley**. The BNP won this ward in 2003 and UKIP had been strong runners-up at the last three elections, but this year Mr Smith had no UKIP opponent and took full advantage, polling 171 votes (14.8%). For unknown reasons, former BNP candidate John Rowe – who has previously contested winnable wards in both Burnley and Pendle – was this year an independent candidate in the ethnically diverse **Manchester** City Council ward of Crumpsall. He had one UKIP opponent in the three-vacancy election and managed 138 votes (3.4%). Another ex-BNP independent was former Griffin bodyguard Joe Owens, who surprised some of his critics by polling 114 votes (4.9%) in Kensington & Fairfield ward, **Liverpool**. Mr Owens had no UKIP opponent (unsurprisingly as there were no UKIP candidates anywhere in Liverpool).

The big story of this year's local elections was the catastrophic decline of UKIP, who had fielded 2,193 candidates at the equivalent elections four years ago, but could only manage 540 this year. Whereas there were 166 UKIP councillors elected in 2014, only three were elected this year. In 2017 the party had similarly lost all of the 145 seats gained four years earlier. For several months in the run-up to these elections, former UKIP leadership candidate Anne-Marie Waters had been accorded massive media publicity for her new anti-Islamist party For Britain. There were rumours of entire UKIP branches defecting to For Britain, whose chances were (in many observers' opinion) enhanced by the worsening chaos of UKIP's leadership. However Ms Waters' party managed only fifteen candidates at the May elections: a rival UKIP splinter group Democrats & Veterans, headed by John Rees-Evans (who like Ms Waters is a former UKIP leadership candidate) put up three times as many candidates.

The strongest For Britain slate was in **Leeds**, where they had six candidates and where all 99 city council seats were up for election due to boundary changes, each ward electing three councillors. Their strongest vote was 9.3% in Bramley & Stanningley, where they had no UKIP or DVP rivals, elsewhere they struggled near the bottom of the poll with around 3%.

The only other council area with more than one For Britain candidate was the Black Country borough of **Sandwell**. The old BNP stronghold of Princes End elected Philip Garrett as a UKIP councillor here in 2014, but he left the party in August 2017 and sat as an independent before retiring from the council this month. Neither UKIP nor any of its successor parties contested Princes End this year. For Britain talked up their chances in Sandwell but again fell at the first fence, badly beaten even where there was no UKIP opposition: the only crumb of comfort for Ms Waters was her candidate (with 5.2%) finishing ahead of UKIP (with 4.4%) in one ward.



The two most impressive nationalist election results this year were achieved by Dr Jim Lewthwaite (*left*), doubling his vote in Wyke ward, Bradford and defeating both UKIP and the new ex-UKIP Democrats and Veterans party; and Steve Smith (*right*), who finished third with 14.8% in Brunshaw ward, Burnley, admittedly with no UKIP opponent.

Castle ward, **Hastings**, however saw For Britain (with 2.6%) finish behind DVP's 3.2%. The only For Britain candidate in London was Mandy Baldwin in Farnborough & Crofton ward, **Bromley**, who was bottom of the poll with 2.5% despite UKIP also having just a single candidate for the three vacancies.

Hartlepool had until quite recently been a UKIP growth area, but the party has now completely collapsed here, with its last councillor retiring and a number of its former candidates choosing to stand as independents this year. Significantly For Britain was able to recruit only one candidate amid these mass defections, polling 15% in De Bruce ward which had seen UKIP votes over 30% at the last three elections.

Sunderland is another area where UKIP has completely collapsed, but For Britain has just a single candidate, with just 6.5% in Washington North ward, where UKIP hit 31% four years ago. Curiously in Drake ward, **Plymouth**, For Britain put up a candidate of Romanian origin, Iuliu Popescu, who had no UKIP opponent but was bottom of the poll with just 24 votes (1.3%). For Britain also contested the Hampshire ward of Yateley East, **Hart**, where they managed 118 votes (4.8%).

Democrats & Veterans fought two London mayoral elections – in **Newham** (2.5%) and **Lewisham** (0.6%) – and had a further 43 council candidates dotted around England: they had four candidates in the ethnically diverse London Borough of **Haringey**, polling a maximum of 1.4%, and three each in the Yorkshire boroughs of **Barnsley** and **Kirklees**. Two Barnsley DVP candidates were runners-up: Trevor Smith with 19.7% in Darfield ward and Vicky Felton with 16.7% in Monk Bretton.

An older claimant to the 'civic nationalist' vote, Robin Tilbrook's English Democrats, had just three council candidates; in **Bury** 169 votes (7.1%, - 9.4), in **Salford** 163 votes (7.4%) and **Barnsley**, where frequent candidate Kevin Riddiough took 235 votes (11.1% + 8.7) thanks to UKIP's disappearance. The highest profile ED campaign was for the new **Sheffield** City Region Mayoralty, where David Allen saved his deposit with 5.6%.

The only UKIP successes came in **Burnley**, where Tom Commis won a second seat in the old BNP stronghold of Hapton with Park; and **Derby**, where local activists (who form one of the very few UKIP branches with a record of serious activity) were accused of 'racism' after leaflets criticising the city's Asian Labour leader Ranjit Banwait. Sensationally, UKIP not only held their existing Derby seat but added a second by ousting Cllr Banwait himself! Another headline result was in **Sunderland**, where a young Conservative council candidate accused of 'racism' and 'sexism', Antony Mullen won the Barnes ward seat from Labour, despite having been suspended by Tory bosses! When will the Westminster establishment learn that voters do not share their politically correct obsessions?

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

Madness by Media –

Simon Sheppard details the relentless march of the cat ladies

Not long ago (*H&D* 81) I wrote on 'Mass Madness,' how mental illness has befallen the Western world. This is a crucial topic and there have been some enlightening developments, so giving further and better particulars of the malady is certainly in order.

Much of what follows isn't original, since "liberalism is a mental illness" has been proposed on numerous internet forums, and other ideas below have been similarly discussed. Nonetheless it will be helpful to draw some common themes together. This will enable us to recognise the prevailing derangement and see how it has been inflicted upon us. A few original concepts will also be detailed, not because I want to plug my own theories particularly but because they are highly relevant. Indeed I recognised several of these behaviours before they came to the fore, though they are now known by different names. They are documented in *The Tyranny of Ambiguity*, which I finished writing in 1995 but was not published until 2002 (and is now out of print).

Edward Bernays (1891-1995) was the father of mass media propaganda: his career spanned the pioneering days of modern advertising and public relations, extending into the computer age and dawn of the internet.

One concept which has risen in awareness recently is pathological altruism. This seems to be a common manifestation of the madness. To appreciate pathological altruism, imagine that a man were so affected by the images of starving black children on TV that he was moved to a supreme act of generosity. He decides to sell everything he owns – his home, his car, all the rest of his property – and give the proceeds to Oxfam. Perhaps he thinks that his supreme display of virtue will inspire admiration, plus earn him other benefits. However it turns out that before long he is homeless and soon after he is dead of pneumonia, being discovered in a makeshift cardboard hovel down a dark alley. In this extreme case, his altruism has destroyed him: it was pathological. The **Metapedia.org** webpage on pathological altruism is a good reference.

Our politicians are also engaged in this. They are giving away citizenship, living space and many other resources, even borrowing money to give away in foreign aid. The outcome will be the same as the man above – death. With the likes of 'Sharia May' in charge, our civilisation will disintegrate and the remaining British minority will endure a ghastly existence living in dhimmitude.

The actions of the self-abnegating man above and of our politicians follow the same pattern and have the same outcome, but there is one important difference. The man is giving away his own property: he is free to be a fool with his own wealth. However, what our politicians are giving away is not theirs, it is ours: our heritage and civilisation. Western societies are the product of centuries of development and toil, and the fruits of our ancestors' struggle is our birthright, our patrimony. Politicians do not own these common resources, we only entrust them with their supervision, and they are betraying that trust massively. They are giving away what is not theirs to give.

To the cat ladies, purple-haired snowflakes and the like, the plight of refugees etc. is genuine, and the obligation to accommodate them is equally heartfelt. That is not our perception of course, and reality may not be in conflict – if one perception is valid, the other is not.

Since we are dealing with a "conflict of differing realities," we need an objective measure to determine which is really real. Nature is our standard, and fortunately we have Hamilton's rule, an actual mathematical formula which describes altruism in nature.

This rule is the legacy of Bill Hamilton, the great biologist who died in 2000 following a field trip to Africa. Hamilton's rule states that altruism is proportional to relatedness. Indeed this is the basis of the long tradition that the property of a man who dies passes to his nearest relatives. It is ubiquitous throughout nature: it explains why birds give alarm calls, a problem which troubled Darwin. The actions of the pathologically altruistic man of our example are equivalent to a gazelle walking up to a pride of lions so the poor things can eat.

We are suffering from a decades-long campaign of emotional manipulation by the media. A component of this process is associative conditioning, famously first used in advertising by Freud's nephew, Edward Bernays. However associative conditioning doesn't just involve imagery, such as photographs of rebellious women smoking cigarettes or TV ads featuring smart men drinking a particular brand of whisky. A more basic form of associative conditioning is word association. We have all heard the pat phrases: "nasty racist"; "vicious anti-Semite"; "virulent anti-Semitism"; "rape and murder." The purpose in each case is to fuse the words in association, setting them almost in equivalence.

Then there is a "coaxing of concurrence." Inflections of speech, approving or disapproving tones, make it clear which opinions "all right-thinking people" are supposed to hold. So they do. After all, who doesn't want to be a "right-thinking person"? The audience is subtly but effectively drawn in to their worldview.

Another trick is using what I call AMRM's: artificial media role models. These also will be familiar. The sensitive, talented homosexual; the competent, assertive female leader. These and their variations are frequent motifs in film and TV. AMRM's provide a model and instruction for imitators to copy. The denial of sexual and racial differences is a particular delusion and detachment from reality. The proper psychological term for detachment from reality is psychosis.

Humans naturally think in categories. We cannot help but categorise people by the style of clothes they wear, the type of car they drive, or the football team they support. When a stereotype is established, it is possible for us to unconsciously ignore observed behaviour that is inconsistent with the stereotype. It does not fit into the reality that has been established, so our brains can blank it out. I don't know if anyone has given a name to this phenomenon.

Women have a weak grasp of reality, and I contend that this is even more true of Jews. A sentiment need not be valid (soundly based) to be advantageous. A chip on one's shoulder, or a conviction of being hard done by, can be profitable even if groundless. Such sentiments have also been exploited and magnified in a further divorce from reality.

As malevolent as the media is, it is unable to encourage traits and behaviours which do not exist. There must be something there to encourage. One can amplify a small thing to make it bigger, but multiplying anything by zero still gives zero.

Almost every behaviour has an evolutionary origin. Imagine a man and his wife living in a crude dwelling in a small settlement, the circumstances in which we have spent the great bulk of our evolutionary past. Under the complete authority of her husband, the woman

was vulnerable. She might anger her mate and be ejected, which in a certain season or territory could be fatal. So she curries favour among the other members of the village with gifts of food or materials, so that if she is in dire need she can fall on them for shelter and perhaps intercession with her husband.

However, the wealth she gives away is not the product of her labours. It was her mate who built the dwelling and hunted for the food, and created the environment by which she is able to produce anything at all. It is males who create wealth, not females. This is still true today, though it was more stark in former times when physical strength and practical ability were essential. This is the putative origin of Vicarious Generosity: Giving away, often enthusiastically, something which is not one's to give. It is just something that women do, and encourage. Our politicians' actions could be more Vicarious Generosity than pathological altruism.

Whatever the mechanism, there may be another of yet greater significance. This is a procedure I termed the Challenge. Evidence for its importance is provided by its having achieved wide recognition and acceptance into the vernacular. Nowadays it is called a "shit test."

The simplest and best example of the "shit test" is this actual incident. A couple were walking along a road and came to a junction. The young man wanted to go one way, the girl the other. Words were exchanged, until eventually the man said "I'm going that way, come with me if you like, otherwise goodbye." Later the girl confessed that she didn't really want to go the other way, she was only testing to see whether she could make her boyfriend go the way she wanted him to.

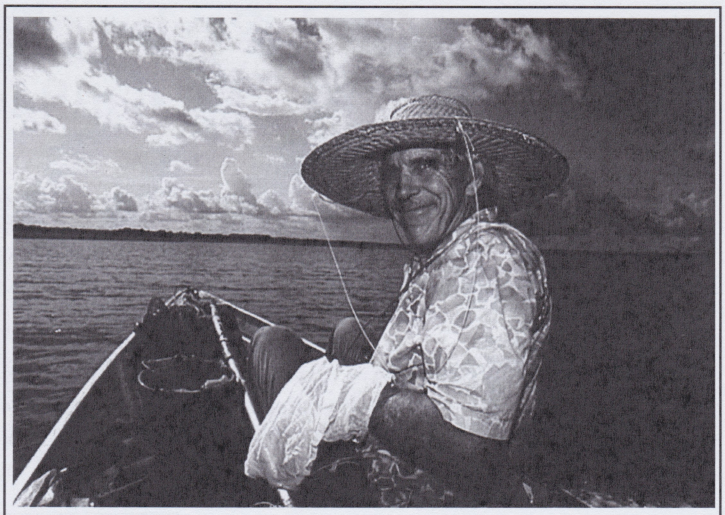
As such tests go, this is pretty innocuous. The thing about Challenges though is that if the male fails to respond appropriately, the tests become more flagrant and outrageous. Women need and desire strong men. Evolutionarily, a woman needed a strong man to support her, to defend her from being stolen by other men, and to sire strong offspring. Since women are weak, she certainly needed a man that is stronger than herself. This is the origin of the Challenge: the female tests the strength, i.e. the resolve and will, of the male.

This explains why women will defend immigrants and downplay crimes that Whites would be crucified for, like gang-raping under-age girls and other sex attacks. Women act collectively, and their promotion of immigrants is a gigantic, collective test. Their muted response to these crimes is simply an extension of the same execrable test. Mass immigration is a "shit test" of almost nuclear proportions.

Another element played upon by the media, not explored here, is female xenophilia, a perversion with far worse outcomes than paedophilia. It was the realisation that practically every modern social policy is feminine that inspired my notion of 'Big Sister.'

Contributing to the degradation of our civilisation is the rise in emotionality, the elevation of feelings over fact. When confronted with

UK Prime Minister Theresa May is a 21st Century version of Charles Dickens' *Bleak House* character Mrs Jellyby, keen to promote the interests of every people and culture but her own.



Evolutionary biologist Bill Hamilton (1936-2000): his "kin theory" or "inclusive fitness theory" explained altruism as linked to relatedness. In other words animals will do things that do not help them as individuals, but promote the interests of their relatives, tribe or species.

an argument, the cat ladies (I use the term generically) will launch into displays of indignation and a torrent of smears, non sequiturs and ad hominem attacks. Rare will be an attempt to logically refute anything. At times it seems that their beliefs resemble a religious faith, held with comparable sanctimony and conviction.

In the feminine mind, feelings are paramount. Sometimes the emotions are so fervently expressed that the observer cannot help but think that there is some legitimacy to these emotions, even when there is none at all.

If the cat lady is challenged as to how many of Africa's teeming (and rapidly growing) millions our country can comfortably take in, the answer is never a number, an upper limit. It's invariably "more," we should take more. This will always be the answer, regardless of the circumstances. This is really just feminism writ large: just as women will advocate for themselves without limit, so they will advocate for immigrants without limit. That is, until an opposing force is forthcoming.

It's possible that there is also an underlying biological origin behind the rise in emotionality, the phenomenon of men pushing prams, and the almost complete absence of male authority. There is no shortage of contenders: constant contact with plastics, toxoplasmosis, hormones in the water. What is evident however is that anything which threatens this onward march of feminisation will be vilified by the media, while anything which advances it will be promoted. The object is to soften us up for our destruction.

The only thing I can think of which has no evolutionary origin is the influence of the mass media. There is no evolutionary precedent for radio, TV and film, and thus we have no evolved defence against it. It's similar to our susceptibility to hearing damage: the hair cells in the cochlea are permanently destroyed by excessively loud music because, save volcanic eruptions and similar exceptional events, such high sound levels don't naturally occur. Amplified sound is a very recent innovation.

By their policies, Western governments are enacting genocide of their own populations. This is not hyperbole: I am using the official definition of genocide, as drawn up by Raphael Lemkin and adopted by the United Nations. Some may prefer to call it "ethnic cleansing" or "White displacement" but it amounts to the same thing. This is madness, which is what the media, especially via feminism, has inflicted on our people.

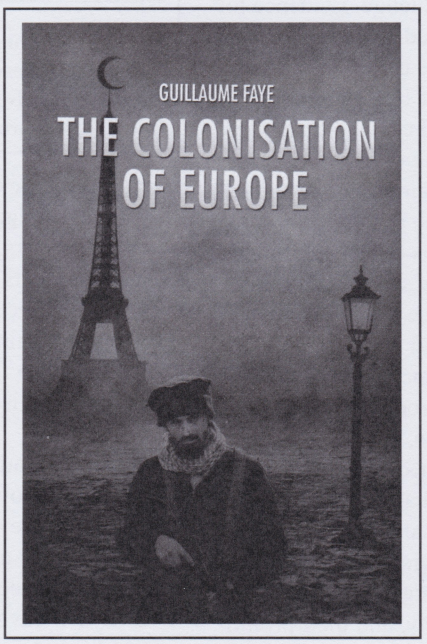
Simon Sheppard, Yorkshire, England

Editor's note: check out Simon's interesting website at - www.heretical.com

Book Review: *The Colonisation of Europe*, by Guillaume Faye – Part I

The Colonisation of Europe by Guillaume Faye. Published by Arktos Media Ltd, 2016. ISBN 978-1-910524-71-8 (paperback) 978-1-910524-72-5 (hardback), 978-1-910524-73-2 (e-book) 187pp. Available from Arktos Media Ltd, 1/3 Sandgate, Berwick-Upon-Tweed, TD15 1EW, UK or online at www.arktos.com or www.amazon.co.uk. £19/$28 soft back or £26/$43 hard back (plus postage). Translated by Roger Adwan.

In earlier issues of *H&D* I have reviewed *Archeofuturism: European Visions of the Post-Catastrophic Age* and *Archeofuturism 2.0* by Guillaume Faye. I thanked Arktos Press then for making these important works from one of the leading thinkers of the French Nouvelle Droite available in English and I do so again.



Again, whilst my regrettable ignorance of French means that I cannot vouch for its accuracy, the text reads well in English and the translator is to be congratulated. This edition also has a hard-hitting cover, depicting an Afghan-looking mujahid with a submachinegun glowering amid smoking ruins before an Eiffel Tower topped with the Crescent. A news photograph from a possible future, and one which author and translator are to be congratulated on doing their best to avert. This, like the two other Faye books that I have reviewed, is a book which Nationalists from the English-speaking world, isolated from important currents of our Movement's thought by language, should read.

There is, however, in the case of this particular book an important caveat which the Anglophone reader needs to bear in mind. *The Colonisation of Europe* was written in the late 1990s and appeared in France in 2000, but did not appear in English until 16 years later. This the translator notes, observing "what one is struck by when reading this book in 2016 is how little this book would need to be revised, apart from the specific numbers". Sadly this is not the case.

Certainly the French immigration and demographic statistics from the late '90s in the book would have been a lot more hard-hitting if they had been made available in translation when they were still reasonably topical. But the essential trend, sadly, has continued from them and things are now simply a lot worse. Although, as the translator rightly comments, "Faye may have been a bit too pessimistic when it came to predicting how long it would take for the complete Islamisation of France" – Faye predicts Islam will be the majority religion of his country by 2015 and by 2020 over half its inhabitants will ethnically be "Afro-Maghrebians" – as he says the trend in this direction has "certainly continued unabated since that time".

M. Faye is certainly not the first voice in our Movement who was too pessimistic in the short-term: many readers of this review may not have been born when leading figures in the National Front in 1970s Britain said that if their Party had not achieved power by dates cited then such as 1980, it "would be too late"! Similar alarming short-term predictions were made in the US. We are still here in 2018 and it is still not too late, I hope.

However, over a longer term our predictions often have come true. A few British Nationalist speakers in the 1970s predicted that a terrorist campaign similar to that then being waged by the IRA in Ulster would one day be mounted in the rest of Britain by the descendants of those then being admitted as immigrants. That Islam would rise again as an ideological and physical enemy of European civilization was predicted as far back as 1938, by the writer and poet Hilaire Belloc, warnings echoed in the British magazine *Vanguard* at the start of the 1990s, whilst demographic data over the past 70 years from those states, such as the UK but not France, whose authorities dare to collect and publish it, completely continues to sustain the ongoing Nationalist narrative of the steady darkening and Third-Worlding of the populations of Europe, North America and Australasia.

In all this discussion of external realities, which are of course those that matter most, M. Faye's basic argument has indeed merely been reinforced by subsequent events in the sixteen years between publication and translation. It is, however, in internal Movement issues that the intervening years have rendered his words no longer relevant, and indeed dangerously misleading to a readership ignorant of developments across the Channel/Atlantic.

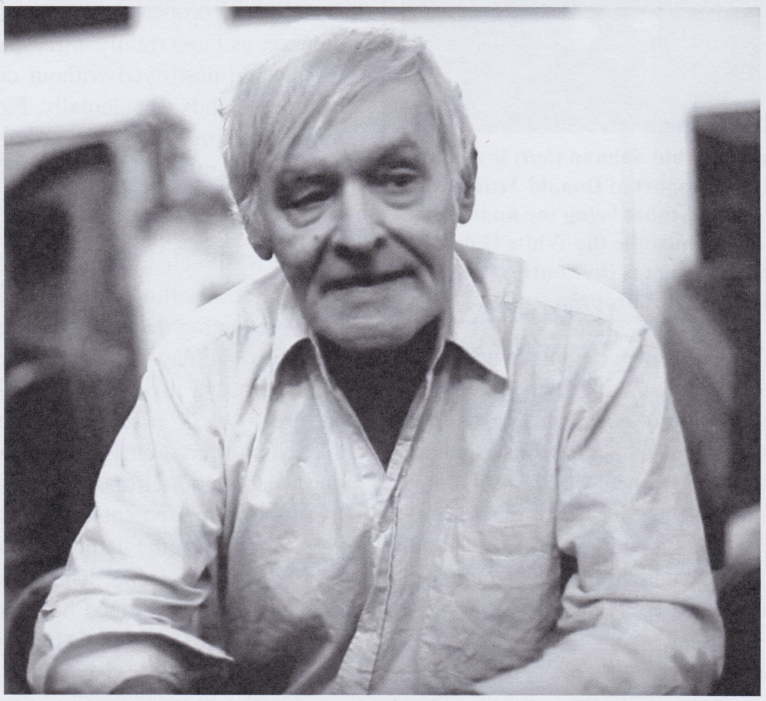
Writing at the end of the '90s, M. Faye – rightly at that time in this reviewer's opinion – castigates at length his erstwhile colleagues in the principal vessel of the French Nouvelle Droite, GRECE and its leading spokesman Alain de Benoist, for arguing that mass Third World Immigration is simply a reality and the best that can be hoped for is to stop any more inflows, whilst accepting the permanent presence of non-White, culturally and religiously alien, communities in lands such as France. The only option was to restructure such countries on the basis of internally semi-autonomous separate communities, something between the vilayet system of the Ottoman Empire and South Africa's apartheid, neither of which ended well.

In Turkey a Nationalist leader and general of great ability came along at the right time. Kemal Ataturk essentially mobilised the Turkish nation to retreat to its heartland in Anatolia and withdraw from lands inhabited by, or expel from their own lands, non-Turks, notably Arabs and Greeks. Sympathetic to the last nation this reviewer may be, but it cannot be denied that the secular Turkish ethnic Nationalism, championed so ably by the man justly afterward dubbed "Father of the Turks" by his people, saved their country from being carved up amongst its former ethnic minorities. Sadly the inexorable rise of the Islamist tide is now drowning Turkey in a religious fundamentalist tyranny and washing away all that Kemal achieved. But he was, for his people, his place, and his time, right to reject the multi-ethnic "communitarianism" of the decadent Ottoman Empire he swept away.

In South Africa, no Afrikaner Ataturk arose. There was no retreat to a defensible heartland – Cape Province, probably, as the OFS and Transvaal are geographically and demographically indefensible in the long run – in which the Volk, combined with the salvageable elements of the mostly sadly decadent Anglophone Whites, would be a majority. A heartland from which non-Whites could be removed as part of a population exchange as Ataturk did with Greeks in Asia Minor and Turks in Greece, and the ever-rising numbers of Blacks and Coloureds left to govern themselves without its borders. Instead South Africa slid from communitarian apartheid toward ever more Third World savagery, with Afrikaners left an impotent, persecuted minority with no long-term future in the land that their forefathers built.

Communitarian solutions of this sort, in which alien enclaves are left to run themselves according to sharia law or whatever, as Faye rightly observes, are not a long-term stable solution. Such may – and he believes, rightly I think, will – arise anyway as liberal Western

states weaken and fail. The political Establishments of many such have indeed tacitly embraced such a future, having conceded that the original assimilationist multi-racialist vision, peopled by culturally assimilated "Black Britons" and "Brown Gauls" etc., has simply not happened and now won't. But culturally and ethnically alien enclaves, in Bradford, Blackburn or the *banlieus* that ring Paris, will as Faye rightly argues, serve not as a blueprint for some "diverse" new society but merely as stepping stones toward the demise of the old European order. The inexorable reality of demographics – their higher birth rate – will cause their enclaves to grow and ours to shrink until – as Faye again rightly I think predicts – the reality that growing colonies of settlers are steadily taking over our homelands forces the natives to wake up and fight. Beirut, Bosnia and Belfast show how "communitarianism" ends, and will end. Save that in Britain, France, Germany, and ultimately the USA there will be no external peacekeepers to step in and separate the warring groups so the process will go to its inexorable and bloody completion. The exemplar of community relations in this terminal phase of multi-ethnicity may well be Srebrenica, 1995. One ethnic group, ours or one of theirs, will in the very bitter end win an increasingly savage and genocidal conflict and they will inherit the monoethnic land they make.



Guillaume Faye has for decades been one of the world's most important racially conscious intellectuals. While warmly welcoming this latest translation of Faye's work, our reviewer warns that parts of this book reflect earlier splits in the *Nouvelle Droite* that have since been resolved – in Faye's favour.

The only – and of course far preferable – alternative is to return the Third World settler communities now colonising the First World to their lands of origin in a peaceable and orderly way, as was indeed done in the years after the Second World War to the First World settlers in Third World countries such as India, Pakistan, and most – one suspects in the end all – of Africa. Before we end up in the same miserable plight suffered by those indigenous peoples beyond Europe who were not numerous, or advanced, enough to reclaim their homelands, and instead have lost them forever to the alien settler influx – such as the Australian Aborigines and American Indians.

This case for rejecting communitarianism and embracing repatriation, for winning our countries, all of our land, back Faye ably argues. The problem is that those in the Nouvelle Droite he castigates for holding the opposite view came – in the years between Faye writing and Arktos translating this book – to agree with him. After all, as Faye himself admits, he himself was a communitarian like M. de Benoist, GRECE and the rest once. He changed his mind as events unfolded, and so subsequently did they. Now they all agree their former position was, or has become, wrong and insupportable, and the people M. Faye so ferociously lambasts now agree with him!

Sadly in 2012 Arktos produced another belated translation of a 1990s volume, this time by GRECE's Alain de Benoist and Charles Champetier, *Manifesto for a European Renaissance*, which reflects these very outdated communitarian positions which the book's authors have now themselves repudiated. Anyone reading that book needs to realise that in this case late publication has not only, as with Faye's work, preserved a polemic against those who would now concede the points made therein, but led to the authors' current position being badly misrepresented.

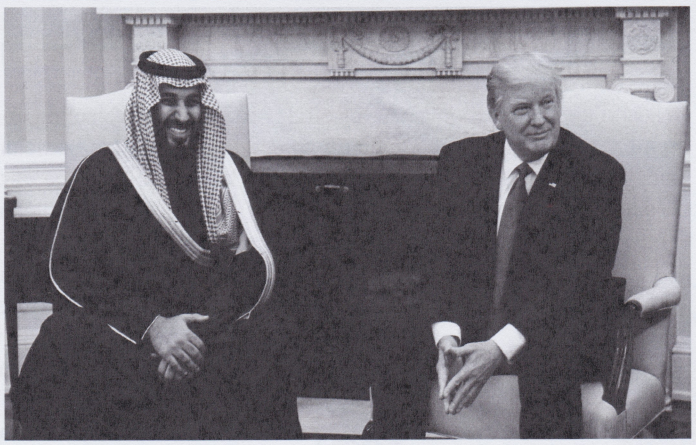
M. Faye was a pioneer in his circles in France in rejecting communitarianism and embracing a monoracial future for his homeland. But his comrades have now also seen the light, and in place of the division old writings fossilise, the unity of opinion that now prevails should be reflected in unity of argument and action in the future. In the case of Messieurs Faye and de Benoist, there are also apparently personal issues dividing them going back to when the former was employed by the latter. However, now they again essentially agree on the issues and the solutions required, in the interests of their common views, and our shared struggle, this reviewer hopes that one day both men will rise above past personal quarrels to stand together to fight for our common future.

In which fight this book again amply demonstrates its author to be a formidable combatant in the field of ideas. For, apart from observations of the state of France where subsequent events have only strengthened his case, the arguments in this book are as timely and valid as ever.

M. Faye – again ahead, when he wrote, of the rest of the French Nouvelle Droite, which again has by now caught up with him – identifies Islam as inherently an enemy of European civilization: "Islam" he writes "is completely incompatible with the European spirit". A spirit he agrees with the longstanding view of the rest of the Nouvelle Droite in identifying as essentially pagan and polytheistic. He accepts Christianity as "a European creation stemming from external influences and based on a melding of Greek, Latin and Germanic traditions". "By contrast" he goes on "Islam has come to Europe with the intention of replacing one culture with another".

It follows that he repudiates – as the rest of this tendency has now come likewise to do – the earlier Nouvelle Droitist idea that Islam could be some sort of ally against American-based neo-liberal globalising Capitalism, on the one hand, and also the rather bizarre US-Islamic Conspiracy Against Europe theory once prevalent in such circles. That idea probably perished on 9/11. As he points out, it really doesn't matter anyway whether some of us want to be friends with them. They don't want to be friends with us. Especially, as he points out, not with European pagans, Odinists etc., for whom Islam prescribes only forced conversion or death, not even the grudging, second-class citizenship conceded to "People of the Book", Christians and Jews. As he quotes Carl Schmitt pointing out "It is not within your power to decide who your enemy is, for the choice is his. Declare him to be your friend all you want: once he decides to be your foe you will be left helpless".

Faye argues that "the fundamental purpose of Islam is conquest", although it can and does dissemble and affect passive acceptance when it is weak, with the intention of resuming the fight



New Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman (*left*) is consolidating his dictatorship with the full support of Donald Trump and other 'Western' allies, despite Saudi Arabia being the financiers of hardline Wahhabist Islamism. Meanwhile the White House is ever more hostile to Iran, whose Shia Islam is (by contrast to Saudi Wahhabism) in no way a threat to European values.

when it is strong. As Faye puts it "fanaticism and fatalism are the two fundamental attributes of Islam, depending on the balance of power". He argues that, contrary to the increasingly desperate claims of our rulers in the face of a rising tide of evidence, "Islamism is as inherent in Islam as Stalinism was in Marxism" (this may actually be unfair to Marxism!) and, as is increasingly appearing to be the case, "at heart, every Muslim is an extremist and a conqueror" (at least, this reviewer would suggest, every genuine and committed Muslim, the likes of Establishment poodles like Baroness Warsi and Mayor Khan notwithstanding).

Some readers might feel that M. Faye, like many who seek to rally Europe against the growing menace of "Islam" – whose expression in terrorism he presciently foretells, before 9/11, 7/7, Bataclan and the Manchester Arena – confuses a part with the whole. Certainly his remarks do apply to the bigger and *vis a vis* Europe overwhelmingly the dominant part: Sunni Islam. In particular the hardline Wahhabist strain within it nurtured and spread by the Saudi state, until today it essentially for most purposes is Sunni Islam.

But the rival Shia strand in Islam is arguably not an inherent threat to European civilization, its adherents play very little part in the Muslim colonisation of our countries, and so can plausibly be lived with on the basis of live and let live in distinct areas of the world (as Faye rightly I think suggests is the case with China, India etc.)

It is one of the many paradoxes of "Western" policy in the Middle East that to this day the US and Britain, in particular, arm and support the fanatically Islamist Wahhabist heartland, the brutal, mediaeval absolute monarchy of Saudi Arabia, as they have for decades. The Islamist state whence the 9/11 bombers came (not Afghanistan, still less Iraq). The primitive fundamentalist tyranny beside which Saddam's Iraq, Gaddafi's Libya, Assad's Syria and even the Taliban's Afghanistan were, or in Syria's case just about still are, hippie anarcho-syndicalist communes of enlightened democratic liberalism. Whilst – as with Russia, another natural ally – pillorying as an arch-fiend and eternal foe, and whipping the flames of future war with, Shia Iran.

Yet Iran is a state which loathes Wahhabism, al Qaeda, Islamic State and the rest of Sunni Islamism for the excellent reason that such Sunni hate the Shia, who comprise almost all Iranians, more even than they hate us and make no secret of their plans, put into practice by suicide bomb and sectarian slaughter where they can, to kill every last Shia on the planet. Sunni Islam wants to enslave those of us who will not embrace it. The Shia in the same situation they want, and say loudly they want, to exterminate.

The Shia heartland of Iran, home of much of the rich culture, art, thought and history which liberal propagandists vaguely ascribe to "Islam" in general, unlike the Sunni heartland of Saudi Arabia, need not be and for the foreseeable future should not be the enemy of Europeans, on either side of the Atlantic. Confusing – and Faye like many on our side appears to confuse, or at least does not seem clearly enough to distinguish – two separate strands in Islam, which each hate the other more than either hates us, but only one of which is encamped in growing force in our homelands, is probably not the best way to fight the "Islamic Menace".

Which, properly understood in its Sunni form certainly is a menace, as Faye rightly argues, and must, as he also rightly says, be fought and destroyed without compromise throughout Europe and European lands. Incidentally, Faye is also right to observe that our Sunni Muslim settlers are no more interested in communitarianism as a long-term solution than we should be.

He also sheds interesting light in this regard on a notable figure of recent French history, General Charles de Gaulle, long reviled in French Nationalist circles as a traitor who "sold out French Algeria". He quotes the General as saying of his home village "I do not want Colombey-les-deux Eglises to become Colombey-les-deux-Mosques one day. France can accommodate some citizens of African origin, but it is fundamentally a country of White and Catholic culture". *Quelle horreur*! De Gaulle realised that if the OAS and their supporters got their way, with Algeria essentially annexed as they wished to metropolitan France with a common citizenship and freedom of movement and residence, *l'Algerie Francaise* would, inevitably given the demographic realities, end up sooner or later as *La France Algerienne*. It may do so yet, but at least not as quickly as if de Gaulle's France had not tried to cut loose from its North African empire. De Gaulle had the wisdom to realise that one should be careful what one wishes for…

On the broader issue of multiracialism and Immigration Faye provides useful argumentary ammunition which could be adapted and used far beyond his native France. His chapter on 'Taboos and Lies' opens with a systematic demolition of the arguments used to justify mass Immigration, such as "they are economically necessary", "they do jobs natives won't do", "we have always been a nation of Immigrants", "Immigration enriches our society" etc etc ad nauseam. These specious arguments need to be answered effectively and credibly and Faye shows us all how to do so. Faye's words here would make a very effective pamphlet in France and, *mutatis mutandis*, could inspire similar booklets briefly answering their case and putting ours in every European-peopled and Immigrant-menaced nation.

Faye also is prepared at least to denounce, although, to my mind unfortunately without naming it as such or analysing in depth, the root cause of mass immigration to Europe and North America: "I would be the first to denounce the evils of neo-liberalism, unbridled free trade, and the autonomy of financial and speculative economy. In short, I condemn the dictatorship of the marketing function, a function that permeates social relations, severs solidarity ties, and fuels pauperism". Interestingly Faye at one point predicts a major economic crisis "in the first decade of the 21st Century" – eight years before the 2008 Crash! He also quotes with approval the early 20th Century German sociologist Ferdinand Toennies, who counterposed the concept of *Gemeinschaft*, or community, brought together by social bonds and shared goals, as opposed to *Gesellschaft* (by no coincidence the German word for limited company), societies which are not real communities and which merely bring members together in pursuit of individual selfish ends.

Ian Freeman, Northwich, Cheshire

Editor's note: Part II of this review will appear in Issue 85 of H&D

Zionist thought police target "anti-semitic" Left

Jeremy Corbyn – Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition, Leader of the Labour Party, and a man who could very easily be Britain's next Prime Minister – is the target of an unprecedented campaign by Anglo-Jewish community organisations, backed by many leading figures in his own party. How did this happen, and what does it tell us about the power of organised Jewry in Britain today?

Anti-semitism has always been the favourite cry of Zionists and their apologists when seeking to silence criticism of Israel, or indeed criticism of any Jewish behaviour. The British magazine *Private Eye* has often been accused of 'anti-semitism' whenever it has drawn attention to (for example) the Jewish role in financial frauds and organised crime. The notorious fraudster Robert Maxwell got away with his crimes for so many years, partly because he would readily denounce any critical investigator as an anti-semite.

Jeremy Corbyn's defence of this 'antisemitic' mural intensified Jewish campaigns to oust him.

For at least twenty years after the creation of the State of Israel, those most likely to be called 'anti-semites' were broadly on the political right. Most obviously, a standard Jewish tactic was periodically to raise alarms about a renewal of national socialism, thus allowing repressive laws to be introduced not only against 'incitement of racial hatred' but to silence historical investigation of the 'Holocaust'. The supposed murder of six million Jews in homicidal gas chambers on the orders of Adolf Hitler became an unchallengeable historical myth.

More broadly, anti-Zionists during the first decades of Israel's existence tended to be found either among the Tory Party, the foreign policy, military and intelligence 'establishment', or the so-called right-wing of the Labour Party. The association between international Jewry and world Communism took a long time to fade, so leftists (whether in the Labour Party or the broader Marxist scene) retained a sentimental attachment to the Jewish cause, and would have been horrified to be in any way tarred with 'anti-semitism'.

By contrast those who were seriously engaged on the anti-communist side of the Cold War, or who had experience of combating Zionist terrorism during the 1945 to 1948 period, did not forget or forgive. Perhaps the best known anti-Zionist in mainstream politics was Ernest Bevin (Foreign Secretary from 1945 to 1951) who was one of the main architects of the NATO alliance. Zionists frequently labelled Bevin an 'anti-semite' and their terrorist gangs planned to assassinate him. Christopher Mayhew (later Lord Mayhew) a wartime intelligence officer who was a junior minister at the Foreign Office under Bevin, became a prominent anti-Zionist campaigner. (His 1975 book about the Zionist lobby's censorious tactics, *Publish it Not*, co-authored with Michael Adams, is still essential reading for anyone interested in this topic.)

The Labour left's champions by contrast tended to be pro-Zionist: even gentile leftist leaders such as Aneurin Bevan, Stafford Cripps and Harold Wilson. The latter became the most pro-Zionist Prime Minister in British history (arguably even more devoted to Israel than Tony Blair, who didn't really believe in anything beyond his own career). It was largely because of Wilson that Mayhew quit the Labour Party, defecting to the Liberals in 1974. During Wilson's leadership of Labour from 1963 to 1976, Jews became influential both behind the scenes as donors, including such controversial semi-criminal figures as Joseph (later Lord) Kagan and Sir Eric Miller; as advisers and senior staff such as Thomas (later Lord) Balogh and Gerald Kaufman; and among MPs and ministers, such as Sam and John Silkin, Harold Lever and Ian Mikardo.

It is only just over forty years since Harold Wilson left office, so how and why did the Labour left become so anti-Zionist, even 'anti-semitic'. The crude answer (often heard among nationalists) is that this is all about Muslims. Of course it's true that there are now fifteen Muslim MPs, a Muslim Mayor of London and many Muslim councillors, but very few of these are politically radical. Three of the Muslim MPs are Conservatives, including Sajid Javid who was appointed Home Secretary in April this year. Naz Shah, Labour MP for Bradford West, was suspended from Labour for a few months in 2016 after she had shared an anti-Zionist Facebook post – but significantly this originated from the American Jewish anti-Zionist Norman Finkelstein. Naz Shah subsequently issued grovelling apologies, as has generally been the case with various Muslim councillors found to have engaged in social media 'anti-semitism'. Almost all Muslim councillors are more interested in pushing local community issues (often linked to their personal and family business interests) rather than radical politics. When they do come out with anti-Zionist comments on Facebook, this merely reflects the prevalence of such ideas in their communities, and is certainly not part of any organised Muslim faction pushing an anti-Jewish line.

The true explanation for Labour's (anti-) Jewish problem is more complex. The likes of Jeremy Corbyn (born in 1949) became politically conscious in the years after the 1967 War. Support for Third World, 'anti-imperialist' causes has always been absolutely fundamental to their political outlook, so supporting the Palestinians fits alongside Irish Republicanism, opposition to the Vietnam War, solidarity with Allende's Chile, Castro's Cuba and Chavez's Venezuela, and of course 'anti-racism'. The very success of the Jewish lobby in enforcing acknowledgment of their status as history's number one victims, the very ubiquity of 'Holocaustianity', has meant that Labour left-wingers now see Jews as among the privileged, potentially attracting suspicion, rather than among the downtrodden, deserving support.

H&D doesn't normally have much time for the Labour Left, but it's difficult to disagree with the logic of their position on this. Moreover any Jews wondering why Labour's anti-Zionism has hardened since the millennium, don't need to look much further than the Israeli government's barbaric policies and the role of (disproportionately Jewish) neoconservatives in forging the weapons of mass deception that took Britain and America into disastrous wars in Afghanistan, Iraq, and perhaps now Syria.

Corbyn now finds himself under sustained attack from those within his own party who have never apologised for Tony Blair's alliance with the neocons, and even seem to glory in this dishonourable record. In an April 2018 parliamentary debate, former minister Dame Margaret Hodge said: "It feels that my party has given permission for antisemitism to go unchallenged. Antisemitism is making me an outsider in my Labour party."

Jews have taken particular offence at Corbyn having (way back in 2012) posted a comment on Facebook in defence of an allegedly antisemitic mural painted on a wall in East London. *Jewish Chronicle* editor Stephen Pollard effectively declared war on the Labour leadership – a high risk strategy for the Jewish community's leading journalist to adopt against a man who might soon be Prime Minister:
"During his first leadership campaign in 2015 we posed seven questions to Mr Corbyn on the front page of the *JC* over what we already knew back then about his unsavoury associations with antisemites. To date, no serious response has been given even to those original questions. ...Mr Corbyn protests that he cares about antisemitism 'and all forms of racism', in the formulation he insists on using. Mr Corbyn is a liar."

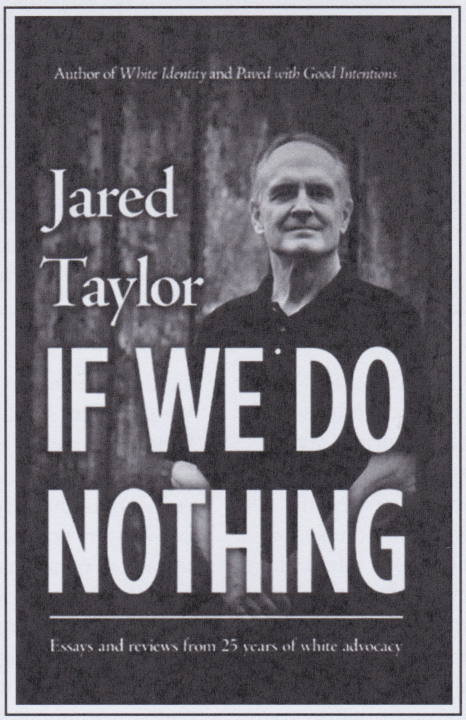
After the collapse of talks between Corbyn's office and the Jewish Board of Deputies, it now seems inevitable that Anglo-Jewry and the Labour leadership will remain enemies for as long as Corbyn remains in office. This is an unprecedented situation: will it end with an accused 'antisemite' as Prime Minister?

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

Book Review: *If We Do Nothing: Essays and Reviews from 25 Years of White Advocacy* - By Jared Taylor

If We Do Nothing: Essays and Reviews from 25 Years of White Advocacy – By Jared Taylor. Published by New Century Books, ISBN 978-0983891048 – (paperback) 254pp. Available from American Renaissance, P.O. Box 527, Oakton, VA 22124, USA, or online at **www.amren.com** for $22.95 or Kindle $9.95.

Jared Taylor is perhaps the leading White advocate in the United States. He founded *American Renaissance* magazine in 1990 as a "voice for our people." The publication moved entirely online in 2012 but visitors to **www.amren.com** can access the full archives. He is also the author of two groundbreaking books on race: *Paved With Good Intentions* (1992) and *White Identity* (2011).



If We Do Nothing is a "best of" collection of Mr. Taylor's essays over the last three decades. The thirty-seven articles are divided into five sections. 'Basic Principles' focuses on the current situation whites are in worldwide. It seeks out a deeper explanation for the universal question among racially aware whites: What the hell happened to us?

The 'History' and 'Current Events' sections are self-explanatory. The fourth section is called 'A Different Perspective' and shows Mr. Taylor breaking from orthodoxy even more than usual to criticize mandatory American idols such as Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King Jr. The final section shows a more personal side of Mr. Taylor as he writes on some non-racial topics and remembers departed friends Joe Sobran and Sam Francis.

One of the most interesting essays is 'The Ways of Our People.' In it, Mr. Taylor attempts to answer questions such as who we are, what makes us unique and why whites have lost racial consciousness when all other groups promote their own interests. He believes that if there is a common thread to the characteristics of White people it is the principle of reciprocity. Whites believe that others have rights to be respected. This has given rise to institutions such as democracy, rule of law and free speech. But also to things such as chivalry, sportsmanship, rules of war and concern for the environment and animals. Of course, Whites also create prosperous, safe and orderly societies. Why is this? "The way Whites organize their societies may therefore reflect inherent racial traits. Respect for others, formal restraints on political power, support for the weak, the desire to keep the planet habitable – these typically White traits are all altruistic and find only incomplete parallels among non-Whites."

Most non-Whites are unable to construct such societies and want desperately to live in nations built by Whites. But that doesn't mean they suddenly develop the altruism and intelligence needed to create such societies in the first place (the 'Magic Dirt Theory'). Nor does it mean they jettison their racial identity.

Nearly every White nation now faces the prospect of being submerged by racially conscious non-Whites who are unable to sustain or – in some cases – even function in a White society without massive help from Whites. At the same time, Whites are expected to be silent and not have any racial identity – even as they face violence, crime and hostility from non-Whites. Mr. Taylor writes:

"Ultimately, we might well ask whether the White race is fit to survive at all. Entirely aside from explicitly racial forms of capitulation, is a people that puts women in combat serious about survival? Is a people for which homosexuality is a valid alternative to family life serious about survival? Is a people that forces the competent to subsidize and reward the procreation of incompetents serious about survival? … Such people—and only Whites do these things – have begun to write their own death warrant, even without the threat from growing populations of non-Whites."

One of Mr. Taylor's most famous essays – 'Africa in our Midst' – is included in this book. Though it is particularly about what happened in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina in late August 2005, the wider lesson is what happens to blacks when they are left to handle their own affairs. Most sensible people had heeded warnings to leave New Orleans before the hurricane landed. But the ones that hadn't – almost all black – were left to deal with the aftermath. Looting, shootings and mass chaos resulted as the black city leadership had failed to provide for any kind of emergency response. The following are just a few random examples:

Coast Guard Lt. Cmdr. Cheri Ben-Iesan told reporters at an emergency headquarters: "Hospitals are trying to evacuate. At every one of them, there are reports that as the helicopters come in people are shooting at them, saying 'You better come get my family.'"

Trolkyn Joseph, 37, told a reporter that men had wandered the center at night raping and murdering children. She said she found a dead 14-year-old girl at 5:00 a.m. on Friday morning. "She was raped for four hours until she was dead," Miss Joseph said through tears. "Another child, a seven-year-old boy, was found raped and murdered in the kitchen freezer last night."

Africa Brumfield, 32, explained that women were in fear: "There is rapes going on here. They are raping them and slitting their throats."

There were some Whites among those trapped in New Orleans. When their survival was threatened they did display some racial solidarity. Bud Hopes was among a group of Australian tourists stuck in the Superdome. "There were 65 of us altogether so we were able to look after each other, especially the girls who were being grabbed and threatened," said Mr. Hopes. They organized escorts for women who had to go to the toilet or for food and set up a roster of men to stand guard while others slept. "We sat through the night just watching each other, not knowing if we would be alive in the morning," Mr. Hopes said. "Ninety-eight percent of the people around the world are good", he said. "In that place, 98 percent of the people were bad."

A Sri Lankan who witnesses the carnage, Sajeewa Chinthaka, noted, "After the tsunami [in Sri Lanka], our people, even the ones who lost everything, wanted to help the others who were suffering. Not a single tourist caught in the tsunami was mugged. Now, with all this happening in the US, we can easily see where the civilized part of the world's population is."

Mr. Taylor ends his essay with a blunt assessment:

"To be sure, the story of Hurricane Katrina does have a moral for anyone not deliberately blind. The races are different. Blacks and Whites are different. When blacks are left entirely to their own devices, Western Civilization – any kind of civilization – disappears. And in a crisis, it disappears overnight."

These remarks caused quite a stir in 2005 and are still mentioned by witchfinders and the reporters who rely on them as sources. Yet, are they false? Certainly, those who have read Jared Taylor will enjoy the hard-hitting race realism in these essays. But they will also find a bit about some of his other views. For example, he is not a fan of pro sports:

"I have never understood why anyone cares about professional sports. I must have been seven or eight when my father shocked me by explaining that not everyone who plays for the New York Yankees is from New York. 'What?' I remember thinking. 'They let people from Boston or Chicago play with the Yankees. The whole thing is a fraud.'"

Later he explains:

"I'm not completely against spectator sports. People on high school teams and minor sports college teams are real students who represent their schools. People watching a high school game care about the school and probably know some of the players; winning or losing means something when there is a genuine connection to the team. National teams make sense for the same reason, except in cases like the French national soccer team that looks more Senegalese than French."

Mr. Taylor does not like what the left has done to the English language:

"Our language is full of words that have been slipped into it for baldly political purposes. 'Homeless' is one. Sometime in the 1970s, bums and winos got a promotion and became 'the homeless,' as if their trim houses in the suburbs had been leveled by tornadoes."

He is a proud son of the South:

"In 1961, I was a fourth grader in Richmond, Virginia, and my teacher, Bela Outlaw, was an outspoken Southern patriot. We were never to talk in her class of the 'Civil War' but of the 'War between the States' because, as she explained, ours had been a battle for independence, not a fight over who sat in the White House. She taught us that secession was in the tradition of the American Revolution – which was secession from England – and that George Washington is on the Great Seal of the Confederacy because our ancestors believed they were acting in his name. She taught us that the 9th and 10th Amendments cannot be read as prohibiting secession, and that our ancestors were legally and morally right.

"All my classmates were staunch Confederates.'Yankee' was a term of contempt. The Battle Flag was our symbol of bravery and devotion. That year, I saved up my meager allowance and bought two genuine Confederate $20 bank notes. I thrilled to imagine whose hands might have touched these sacred relics."

Of course, in any anthology there will be quibbles about essays that should have been included. For me, the opening essay in the inaugural issue of *American Renaissance* is a classic that might have been included. Titled, 'Who Speaks for Us?' the article encapsulates what almost all whites think when they are confronted with the realities of diversity and multiracialism:

"For though we are still three-fourths of the population, this society speaks and acts as if it were devoted to the interests of everyone but us. In the name of "equal opportunity," America practices systematic, legal discrimination against whites. In the name of "diversity," it sponsors massive non-white immigration. In the name of "multi-culturalism," its schools belittle the heritage that gave our nation its name, identity, laws, and moral foundation. In the name of "tolerance" it encourages groups who seek our dispossession."

For nearly thirty years, Jared Taylor has been working tirelessly to fight this dispossession. Whites are now only about 61% of the US population. If we do nothing, whites will eventually dwindle to a small minority in the nation they created. Europe, of course, faces the same prospect.

Thanks to the work of Jared Taylor and others, more and more whites are speaking out about their dispossession. And they are starting to act. The growth of the alt-right and the election of Donald Trump is proof of this. The articles in *If We Do Nothing* are a great source of information and inspiration for those looking to continue this fight.

Reviewed by James Knight, Washington D.C., USA

Editor's note: American Renaissance *have published a number of other interesting books on racial issues. For a full list, readers can contact at; PO Box 527, Oakton, VA 22124, USA, or check out their website at – www.amren.com*

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The battle of Lewisham forty years on

Many older readers of *H&D* will well remember the date, because they were there. Younger readers will know the myth. On 13th August 1977, the National Front held a march through Lewisham in South London, which the far left decided to attack. The police, who were determined to ensure that a lawful demonstration was not stopped by force, used riot shields for the first time in England. Such violence at a political demonstration had not been seen in England since the far left attacked the police (not, contrary to popular belief, and the left's own myth-making, Mosley's men) in Cable Street more than forty years previously (on 4th October 1936, to be precise).

Forty years on, Goldsmith's College in New Cross hosted a retrospective exhibition about the Lewisham march, depicting the events of that day very much from a leftist perspective, but interesting despite that and perhaps the more readily accessible because it made no pretence at objectivity.

Walking around Goldsmith's brought back memories of long ago, for though I was too young to be involved in politics in 1977, I was quite old enough to remember watching the extraordinary events of that day unfold on television, where familiar streets turned into something resembling a war zone.

The National Front's march at Lewisham in August 1977 was a turning point in nationalist politics, commemorated on its 40th anniversary in an exhibition at Goldsmith's College, London.

Some local history, and political background: I grew up in the borough, and know the people and the places, as Brigadier Fitzroy Maclean put it in the dedication of his book *Disputed Barricade*, which come to think of it would not be such a bad title for a history of the events of that day!

The northern end of Lewisham, the old borough of Deptford, was in those days one of the poorest and most deprived areas of London. Not coincidentally, Deptford and its neighbour New Cross were amongst the first parts of London to be settled by large numbers of West Indian immigrants in the early 1950s. They were not made welcome.

Looking at the matter from the point of view of the indigenous working class, why would they welcome an influx of very different people whose arrival simultaneously drove down wages, pushed up rents and burdened social services? So it was that Deptford Labour Party Young Socialists defected *en masse* to the John Bean incarnation of the BNP.

Nationalist politics in Lewisham were complex. Union Movement had an efficient, atypically "normal" branch in Lewisham and Southwark in the late 1940s and early 1950s, but it seems to have faded away by the 1960s, when (as mentioned above) the John Bean version of the BNP made the running. I do not know whether there was any continuity between the two, and should be grateful for further information.

Gerald Rowe (does any reader have any personal reminiscences of this comrade?) stood in Deptford for the BNP at the general election of 1966, polling a creditable 1,906 votes, or 7.08% of those cast. That version of the BNP merged into the National Front in 1967. At the general election of 1970, when the National Front contested only a small number of seats, one of its most successful candidates was Martin Vaux, who polled 1,277 votes in Deptford, or 5.48%.

Disillusionment with establishment politics grew in the early 1970s as the Barber boom fizzled out after the oil price shock of 1973 and the miners' strike reduced the country to a three day week to conserve electricity (imagine what would happen in our enriched cities today if the lights went out!) and concern about rising crime in our major cities began to grow. For a while, the National Front experienced explosive growth that made it a real electoral force.

Even or perhaps particularly in those heady days for nationalism, the movement was beset with internal problems. Lewisham branch was especially badly affected by the split between the oddly yoked populist Tory and Strasserite elements, who left the National Front at the end of 1975 to form the National Party, chaired by former NF chairman and Blackburn councillor, John Kingsley Read, and those who remained in the National Front, which re-elected John Tyndall as its chairman after the departure of the populists, and appointed Martin Webster as national activities organiser.

Many of the longer standing members of Lewisham branch, including Joan Sandland, Ted Arthurton and Malcolm Dixon, joined the National Party, while the formidable Richard Edmonds became branch organiser of Lewisham National Front, and threw all his redoubtable energy into the job.

The result was predictably ghastly, as the two parties vied with one another at the polls, culminating in the Deptford ward by-election of 1st July 1976, when the votes cast were, Adams (Lab.) 968, Dixon (NP) 580, Edmonds (NF) 395, Elvin (Con) 256. The combined NF and NP vote just exceeded the Labour party's, which would certainly have lost the ward to a single nationalist candidate.

An ugly truth is that more important to the NF directorate of the day than beating Labour was to deny the NP, which had won two seats in Blackburn a few weeks earlier, a further electoral success that might have brought wavering NF members and even whole branches over to the NP.

In 1977, the factional conflict resolved decisively in favour of the National Front, as the National Party's challenge faded. At the elections to the Greater London Council in May 1977, the National Front contested 91 of the 92 constituencies (in Croydon North East the nomination papers of the NF candidate were rejected as invalid so the NP had a clear run) polling an impressive 119,060 votes, whereas the National Party's 22 candidates polled only 8,300. The rivals clashed in 21 seats and in 20 of them the NF came out ahead, often by very large margins. Interestingly, the odd one out was Deptford, where the NP's Malcolm Dixon again outpolled the NF's Richard Edmonds, though this time by only a handful of votes.

Never had the NF's prospects seemed brighter, as its membership soared to well over 12,000 and its smaller rival faded away, but 13th August 1977 was to prove a turning point, as the anniversary exhibition showed. I highly doubt however that anyone at Goldsmith's has a clue about the background to the events of that day from the NF's perspective, or has made any effort to get a nationalist insight.

The ostensible reason for the march was to show defiance in the face of attempts to intimidate NF paper-sellers who sold the party newspaper at Lewisham clock-tower, but veterans of the march have told me that a more pressing matter was the need to raise funds to help pay the fines of NF members who had come before the courts after a far left mob attacked the NF's St. George's day march in Wood Green earlier that year. Most of those charged were reds, but a handful of nationalists faced charges arising out of acts of retaliation.

Marches were good for fund-raising. A stirring speech or two at the end of a lively march would generally do the trick in persuading members and supporters to put good money in the collection bucket.

One rather obvious flaw with this tactic was that if the second march led to even more members being fined for public order offences, presumably it would be necessary to hold a third, then a fourth etc., etc., but it was not sufficiently appreciated at the time that Lewisham would prove quite so violent at it did. That came as something of a surprise to everyone.

Forty years on it is not possible to get a clear picture of exactly what happened that day. Memories fade, or are embroidered. Records are lost (interestingly, Goldsmith's discovered some long lost video footage, for which their researcher had been looking since the thirtieth anniversary of the march in 2007: it is now up on YouTube).

The ludicrous, boastful outpourings and invented "memories" of ageing, drink and drug-addled "anti-fascists" such as Martin Lux (of whom no-one on "our" side of the barricade had ever heard at the time) depict the far left as even more vicious and thuggish than they really were, and greatly exaggerate the effectiveness of their actions.

It seems that when the left clashed with the police they came off much the worse (and whined about police brutality afterwards), while the NF (who came expecting trouble, if not quite as much as they encountered) gave as good as they got, though outnumbered.

I have spoken to NF members who were on the march and police officers, now retired, who policed it, who agree that while the left was violent, the police were eventually successful in forcing the march through and arresting many of the most violent leftists.

Against this background, Goldsmith's depictions of the events was in many ways confused. At one point the narrative on display suggested that the "anti-fascists" had stopped the march, while only feet away, another text complained how racially inflammatory JT's and Martin Webster's speeches to the assembled marchers were!

The narrative hinted rather coyly at the violence directed by the left against NF marchers and the police, the most obvious Freudian slip being in the very title of the exhibition, the Battle of Lewisham. To nationalists, it was always the Lewisham march, which tends to show who went looking for trouble.

A more objective exhibition would have showed the celebrated photograph of an elderly woman NF member, Esther Sizer (who was both Jewish and a lesbian, facts that do not sit comfortably with the left's prejudices) lying on the pavement after being hit in the face by a brick hurled by a cowardly red.

But while the narrative was both biased and internally inconsistent, what impressed me were the photographs. Credit where credit is due. The leftist photographers who produced issue no. 8 of *Camera-work*, dedicated to the Lewisham March, notably Paul Trevor, did a fine job of recording the events of the day for posterity.

Police at Lewisham came under sustained attack, and responded with the first use of riotshields on English soil.

The so-called 'Battle of Lewisham' was not between the far-left and the NF, but between the police and a motley crew of ethnic and 'antifascist' hooligans.

Trevor clearly prefers to do his work in black and white, which adds a period feel. I had forgotten how run down some of Lewisham's housing estates were in those days. The housing stock is now greatly improved, though arguably the town centre looked better in many ways forty years ago than it does now that tacky, down market convenience stores, Poundshops and the like have replaced the more traditional high street shops of that time.

It is also interesting to see how very West Indian much of New Cross was then. Actually, Lewisham in the 1970s was not in the modern sense of the word really diverse at all. There was a large West Indian community and a larger White British community. That was all.

Ironically, some parts of Deptford, which is now popular with young professionals and immigrants from Eastern Europe, might be whiter now than they were then, but the borough is now host to substantial African and other immigrant communities, who have transformed it out of all recognition, not only to its White inhabitants.

I do wonder what older West Indians, who do not by and large care very much for their distant cousins from Africa, make of the changes in the past forty years? I doubt that they like them any better than the remaining White British, though most of Lewisham's indigenous working class Whites have long since moved out to Kent to get away from the diversity that Goldsmith's celebrates (as have the better off and more respectable West Indians).

As Eddy Butler has pointed out elsewhere, Lewisham was a turning point for the NF. It definitely associated the party with violence in the eyes of its own electorate, which was profoundly damaging.

Moreover, the likelihood of such violence on activities quickly worked a kind of triage amongst its own members and potential recruits. It attracted a section of White working class youth, but put off older and more middle class members whom the party needed to give it the skills to operate as an effective electoral force.

John Tyndall perceived this danger, but did not act decisively to move the party away from a strategy of tension, which was not working, towards building up a local government base, which never happened. That was a serious failure of leadership.

For all his considerable ability, Martin Webster was altogether too personally enamoured of a strategy of tension to re-orientate the party away from street politics.

The stage was set for the second element of the double whammy that marginalised the NF, pushing it back onto the outer fringes of British politics, when, on 27th January 1978, Tory leader Margaret Thatcher went on television to speak of the British people's fears that they were being "rather swamped by people with a different culture." The rest, as they say, is history.

Tony Paulsen, Bromley, Kent

Letters From Readers

Sir – Well, the pro-Zionist warmonger President of the USA has, to use an American expression played his voters and supporters for 'suckers' hasn't he? Donald Trump promised to put 'America First' and keep his nation out of foreign wars – but his first act was to bomb Muslim countries overseas!

He, like the phoney pro-Zionist 'British Patriots' Paul Golding and Jayda Fransen (who have hijacked Sir Oswald Mosley's British Union of Fascists' slogan of the 1930s 'Britain First' as the name of their party) has brought the watchword 'America First' into disrepute. The real and genuine American Patriots who used the slogan during the 1930s were Father Charles Coughlin, leader of the National Union for Social Justice and Christian Front, Charles Lindbergh, leader of the America First Committee, and William Dudley Pelley, leader of the Silver Shirt Legion of America who were all opposed to Jewish control and war with National Socialist Germany.

The unpredictable/unstable Trump threatened nuclear-armed North Korea with war, but now wants a meeting with Kim Jong-Un! The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, depending on your point of view, may or may not be a 'brutal dictatorship' but it is claimed that poor working class North Korean citizens and workers are given free food, free housing, free education and free healthcare by the State and pay no taxes!

The ruling Workers' Party of Korea long ago adopted an ideology of *Juche* ("self-reliance") which is more Nationalist than Marxist. The DPRK is now more Racialist-Socialist than Communist (for evidence see the book *The Cleanest Race: How North Koreans See Themselves - And Why It Matters* by B.R. Myers). The late Francis Parker Yockey, leader of the European Liberation Front and James Madole, leader of the National Renaissance Party of America would have agreed. The Workers' Party daily newspaper and North Korean books and publications have promoted the ideal of a mono-racial society and have condemned race-mixing and homosexuality. Food for thought for the degenerate multi-racial countries of the West!

Yours in Comradeship,

Vincent Hudson, London, England

Sir – May I thank G.A. Cumming for his information when he responded to my earlier letter on Irish Republicanism and Fascism.

I don't dispute much of what he said and will trust his word when he says there is a picture of Gerry Adams in the company of two reds holding an Anti-Fascist Action flag. I also know that former IRA activist Dugdale took part in a demonstration in 2010 against the deportation from Ireland of a Nigerian family: Dugdale was a leading member of the Dublin based Residents Against Racism.

Late last year I read a letter in an Irish daily from some Irish republican saying that Ireland's membership of the European Union was a betrayal of the 1916 Easter uprising. This is a position that Sinn Fein would disagree with. We all know there are various shades to a political movement: we had Tony Blair`s New Labour which was fundamentally different to the present Labour Party. When John Tyndall was running the BNP it was different on key points to what Nick Griffin made the BNP, and today we see two sides to the Conservative party. One wing giving support to EU membership and the other side demanding Brexit, and some of them wanting a 'hard Brexit'.

I am not disputing that Sinn Fein is tightly controlled and that anyone questioning Adams is kicked out, but I know there was the SDLP and the Irish Republican Socialist Party which showed differences exist, and in my opinion there will be some Irish Republicans who have views that would be classed as 'Far-Right' if they are expressed. This is not wishful thinking and I found it a bitter pill to swallow when I thought that Irish republicanism had a Fascist section. I will finish by saying that I am very glad the brothers' war in Ulster is long gone, and may Ulster stay white and British forever.

Yours for Race and Nation,

Austin Stonham, Manchester, England

Sir – With regard to the interesting letters by Austin Stonham, Stephen Edwards and G.A. Cumming in *H&D* and the debate over whether Irish Republicanism ever had in the past or has today a "fascist section" or not. The only IRA volunteer I know of who was pro-fascist to any degree was the late Seán South, who was simultaneously a member of the Irish fascist party – *Ailtirí na hAiséirghe* and Fr. Denis Fahey's Catholic anti-Marxist and anti-Masonic organisation Maria Duce. Both Sinn Fein and the hardline splinter political party Republican Sinn Fein (widely believed to be the political wing of the dissident Continuity IRA which is estimated by *An Garda Síochána* – Irish National Police Force and the Police Service of Northern Ireland to have around 50 members but is now largely superseded by the 200-strong "New" IRA – a merger of the Real IRA and Republican Action Against Drugs) still hail South as a "hero" and "martyr" while finding it politically expedient from their left-wing standpoint to play down or ignore his pro-fascist views. Mr Cumming mentioned Sinn Fein members who were expelled for opposing the party's liberal stance on abortion, and ex-SF/IRA man Gerry McGeough (mentioned by Mr Edwards) now leads the Tyrone Chapter of the marching organisation known as the Ancient Order of Hibernians – membership of which is restricted to catholic nationalist men and women of Irish birth or descent. McGeough is on record as being critical of abortion, homosexual "marriage" and multi-culturalism and he has been attacked by "anti-fascists".

Córas na Poblachta was an Irish Republican party founded by IRA members in 1940 whose supporters painted anti-Semitic slogans on walls in Dublin before the visit to the city of the London-based Jewish politician Leslie Hore-Belisha. CnP leaders invited prominent figures of the pro-national socialist Irish People's National Party and the Irish Friends of Germany to speak at their public indoor meetings and open-air rallies. Seamus (Jim) O'Donovan, the controversial IRA GHQ Staff member who co-operated with NS Germany (together with the IRA's leader Seán Russell) was very active in the CnP. Thankfully these days peace is largely a reality in Northern Ireland and very few people whether catholic or protestant want to see a return to the bloodshed of the past troubles. The brief miracle of the Christmas Truce of 1914 when English, Irish, Welsh, Scottish, German and French soldiers celebrated the birth of Jesus Christ together amidst the blood-soaked trenches of the Western Front springs to mind.

Concerning Oswald Mosley's support for a United Ireland, William Joyce was an Irish-American pro-British loyalist unionist while Mosley who was of an Anglo-Irish family resigned from the Tory Party in protest at the activities of the Black and Tans in Ireland and he subsequently joined the Labour Party, before leaving the old gang parties and founding the New Party and the British Union of Fascists. Joyce left the BUF in 1937 and formed his own tiny splinter group called the National Socialist League later broadcasting on German Radio and was hanged for "treason" by the British Government after the War, despite being an Irish-American.

There was a small group of London-based pro-Ulster Unionist members of Mosley's post-war Union Movement associated with the Orange Order who quit UM to join the National Front during the early 1970s. Mosley continued to support Irish and European Unity up until his death in 1980. One solution to the 'Irish Question' proposed by Mosley's lieutenant Jeffrey Hamm (when he was effectively the leader

of UM and the Action Party after OM retired during the 1970s) was that there should be a referendum on a county basis in Northern Ireland to ask the people (both Irish nationalist and Ulster unionist communities) whether they wished to remain within the United Kingdom or join an Irish Republic. During the 1970s and 1980s, the British League of St. George (LSG) which is still active today was sympathetic to Irish Nationalism including its leaders Mike Griffin and Keith Thompson, although the League's International Liaison Officer, Steve Brady, was supportive of Ulster loyalism.

One thing that Mosley did change his mind about was on the question of repatriation – he moved from a compulsory to a voluntary repatriation policy during the seventies which he considered to be more "humane", and he gave his blessing to an Associate Movement of Coloured People (AMCP) led by an Indian lawyer and a Nigerian airline pilot who agreed with his policies. The Brixton branch UM Organiser, Mike Ryan (who coined the slogan "Keep Brixton White" which later became the more famous "Keep Britain White" or "KBW") even led a march of 300 black and Asian immigrants to the local Brixton Town Hall to demand that the council and the British Government give them the funds to go back home to the West Indies, Africa and Asia! The tiny numbers of Jews who supported Mosley's BUF and UM such as Albert Lynden (aka Lewinska), Lew Levisohn, William Leaper, Edna Grundy (née Maurice) and Harold Soref (later Conservative MP for Ormskirk and Monday Club member) often had a rough time from their anti-Gentile and anti-Christian fellow Jews and Marxist Jews. Emil Maurice was a German part-Jewish member of the NSDAP and SS who was defended by Hitler and Goering when Himmler wanted him expelled. A little known historical fact is that the first mosque opened in Germany was by permission of the leadership of the Third Reich.

Oh, and by the way, the so-called Cornish Republican Army 'firebombing' of Rick Stein's restaurant in Cornwall was shown by the less sensationalist sections of the British press to be an electrical fault (as confirmed by my Cornish, English and Irish relatives who still live in Kernow and by Cornwall's Fire Service) and not on this occasion a case of 'Cornish nationalist terrorism' such as the historically documented bombing campaigns carried out by the An Gof-Cornish Military Movement in the past. Such groups as the CRA-CNLA mainly confine their actions to spray painting 'Free Cornwall' graffiti these days. *H&D* readers may be interested to know that the August 2017 issue of *An Baner Kernewek* (*The Cornish Banner)* magazine published an interesting Editorial opposing immigration and commenting on Cornish people becoming a future minority in Cornwall and White people now being a minority in London and other English cities.

Yours sincerely,

Robert Hartley, Holloway, North London

Sir – Following a number of phone calls and emails received by myself regarding my departure from the National Front and the rejected applications to register a new party, I would like to clarify the situation.

In early 2017 I was made aware that my position as Chairman of the NF was being undermined from outside and within the party, and I decided to leave the party after failing to get the support of the directorate. This was a very hard decision for me to take as I had been a member of the NF for nearly twenty years. I discussed the NF with the Scottish based members and we decided to apply to register a new party called *Scotland Awake*. In July 2017 we submitted our application along with the requested financial scheme and party constitution not forgetting the £150.00 fee.

Six weeks after the application was received by the Electoral commission I contacted them to enquire about our application. This was the point when we realised that the EC would not make it easy for us to become registered. I will briefly explain the different parts of our application which were rejected over the next five months by the EC.

1) We stated in our constitution that the party had the right to reject a membership application if it is deemed to not be in the interests of the party to allow the applicant to become a member. (Illegal to have this in a constitution).

2) Scotland Awake emblem rejected because it was apparently known as a White pride symbol worldwide (Celtic Cross) even though it is not illegal in the UK.

3) One of our party descriptions was rejected for being offensive – "Start repatriation Stop immigration"

4) Our policy of humane repatriation of non Whites was deemed to be offensive and the application was once again rejected by the EC.

Then we were told in December that only parts of the application had been looked at and it would be some time before they looked at the other parts of our application. At every stage of the application the EC quoted a 2010 Act that we were allegedly in breach of with our application. It is crystal clear that the EC are going to thwart any application by any applicant that they don't agree with. Good luck to anyone who tries to register a racial-nationalist party in the UK!

Yours sincerely,

Dave MacDonald, Aberdeen, Scotland

Sir – Here is something to give you a warm glow on these bitter, cold mornings. Next year we will get bumper pay rises. How do I know? The governor of the Bank of England says so. A report by Mark Carney says pay rises next year will be "clustered around 2.5 to 3.5%." The obvious question how can he possibly know this?

Carney has no control whatsoever over pay rises people get. About the only influence he has is chairing a committee which meets occasionally to set interest rates. His forecast is based on a survey of major employers but I really don't think chatting to a few captains of industry represents the 4.6 million people in the UK who are self-employed or the 60% who work for small or medium sized businesses.

Carney, you might remember, predicted instant economic meltdown if we voted to leave the EU. Well that was almost two years ago and we're still waiting. And of course, the pollsters forecast a comfortable referendum victory for remain, an easy win for Hillary Clinton, and a landslide for the Conservative Party. Probably best not to spend that pay rise just yet!

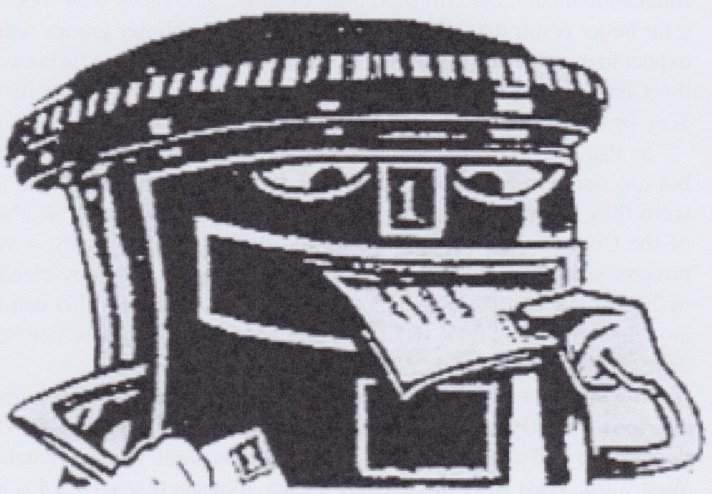
Yours sincerely,

Mr. N.D. Hackett, Halesowen, Worcestershire,

Sir – Thanks for *H&D.* I have been in the cause since joining the Bradford based British Campaign To Stop Immigration in 1969 and feel we have not progressed much since then in fact member wise we have less now than in those days. I'm with The New Chartist Movement now, whose first policy is to take on the "Square Mile" which to me is a first step towards dealing with our problems allowing them to still control our money supply will just keep us under their control and not true independence,

Yours sincerely,

Gerry Robinson, Bradford, Yorkshire



Movement News Update

During the weeks leading up to the May 3rd local elections (see pages 8 and 9 of this issue) there were a small number of local by-elections, again including several wards where UKIP had recently achieved very strong results, but could not even field a by-election candidate this year. An extreme example was Droylsden East ward, **Tameside**, where UKIP were runners-up at four successive elections from 2012 to 2016, latterly polling 33.6%, following a spell when the BNP had been runners-up at four successive elections from 2006 to 2010. Yet at a by-election on March 8th there was no UKIP candidate (and of course no candidate from any nationalist party).

Other by-elections where UKIP disappeared from by-election ballot papers included two **South Kesteven** council wards in Stamford, Lincolnshire; and Longbeck ward, **Redcar & Cleveland**.

On March 8th in Farnworth ward, **Bolton**, UKIP candidate Dave Harvey polled only 6.7% (down from 36.4% in 2016). This is a ward where UKIP had finished runner-up at the previous three elections. The seat was gained from Labour by a new independent group called Farnworth & Kearsley Residents, proving that Bolton is one of the many towns where there is a strong protest vote against the establishment parties. The BNP once harvested a large proportion of this protest vote in many council areas; then for several years it went to UKIP. Now that 'floating' protest vote is available for any new political force with the will and ability to claim it.

Gerard Batten (*left*) was elected unopposed as leader of UKIP, pledging to step down and trigger a proper election after twelve months. His strategy to revive a dying party is to associate ever more closely with anti-Islam but 'anti-racist' opportunists such as EDL founder 'Tommy Robinson' (*right*).

On the same day at the opposite end of England, an Independent candidate gained Petersfield Bell Hill ward, **East Hampshire**, from the Conservatives. UKIP's vote collapsed from 12.2% to 2.0%. Meanwhile in Little Parndon & Hare Street ward, **Harlow**, UKIP slipped from 19.5% to 6.4%; and in Rochester West ward, **Medway**, there was a similar decline from 20.3% to 4.1%.

At the end of January all seventeen UKIP councillors in **Thurrock**, a council on the border of Essex and East London, quit the party to sit as 'Thurrock Independents'. This had been one of UKIP's strongest areas, and one of the resigning councillors Tim Aker continues to sit as a UKIP MEP. On March 22nd a by-election occurred in Ockendon ward after one of these ex-UKIP independents stepped down from the council. UKIP had won the ward at three successive elections, polling 46.5% in 2016, but had no candidate in the by-election: the Thurrock Independent candidate finished third of three candidates with 27.6% – a far better result than either UKIP or any of its splinter groups would expect in most of England now. This by-election ended in a tie between the Conservative and Labour candidates – resolved in favour of the Tory by drawing lots.

In Page Moss ward, **Knowsley**, on March 29th there was a rare but tiny scrap of progress for UKIP when they fielded a candidate in a ward they hadn't contested in 2016. Fred Fricker polled 8.1%, ahead of the Conservative – but that isn't too difficult in Knowsley, a very poverty-stricken suburb of Liverpool. Apart from an earlier by-election in 2011, the Conservatives hadn't even had candidates for this ward at any election since 2004! UKIP had fought Page Moss once before in 2015, polling 13.1%.

In a far more affluent North-West ward, Lymm South, **Warrington**, on April 19th UKIP's Derek Ashington polled only 25 votes (1.4%), down from 233 votes (9.7%) in 2016. On the same day in Thatcham West ward, **West Berkshire**, UKIP's Gary Johnson managed 5.4% in a ward the party had not contested since 2011 when they had polled 6.7%.

In mid-April Gerard Batten was confirmed unopposed as UKIP leader, after promising to step down in twelve months time. In the meantime Batten aims to stabilise UKIP's finances, but few believe that the party can avoid oblivion. Sufficient funds were raised in an emergency appeal to settle legal costs of £175,000, but the collapse of branches across most of the country has resulted in UKIP having only 540 candidates at the May elections, compared to 2,193 at the equivalent contests four years ago. This was well below the target required to qualify for television and radio broadcasting time. UKIP still gets free publicity from being taken seriously by television news and political discussion programmes, where the likes of Batten and (especially) former leader Nigel Farage are regularly invited, but I expect these invitations will soon cease.

In **Italy**'s general election on March 4th the anti-immigration Lega Nord won 17.4% of the vote and for the first time is the strongest party on the right, overtaking former prime minister Silvio Berlusconi's party Forza Italia. Another component of the 'centre-right' alliance widely seen as 'post-fascist', Giorgia Meloni's party Brothers of Italy, trebled their number of MPs after polling 4.4%.

Racial nationalists who rejected conservative compromises, included Casa Pound Italia Movement, who polled over 310,000 (0.94%), and an electoral alliance called Italy for the Italians, comprising Roberto Fiore's party Forza Nuova and two former rivals, Tricolour Flame and the Social Italy Movement. They polled almost 150,000 votes nationwide (0.5%).

Two months after the elections – which produced a hung parliament with the anti-establishment populists of the Five Star Movement winning 33% of the vote as largest single party – Italy still has no government. Opinion polls suggest that the anti-immigration Lega Nord has increased in popularity since the elections, and now has almost 22% support, but as *H&D* went to press at the end of April, the most likely coalition government seemed to be a deal between Five Star and the left-wing parties, excluding Lega and its centre-right allies from power.

Europe's strongest nationalist party remains Alternative for Germany (AfD), whose candidates polled strongly at several mayoral elections across the former East German state of Thuringia on April 15th. In the city of Gera, AfD's candidate polled 21.3% but was defeated by an independent in the second round run-off. At the end of April, AfD dared to challenge **Germany**'s notoriously oppressive laws against "hate speech", which are a far more draconian version of our race laws.

AfD proposed an amendment to Paragraph 130 of the German Criminal Code, which would have criminalised "inciting hatred" against Germans as well as racial or religious minorities. Presenting the proposed amendment to parliament, AfD spokesman Jens Maier said: "This is about protecting Germans in their own country; they want to be protected just as much as Ms Merkel's guests."

Every other party in the Bundestag united against AfD's proposal, with the Left Party's spokeswoman Martina Renner candidly admitting that Paragraph 130 had initially been introduced during the 1950s to combat a wave of 'anti-semitism'. Ms Renner insisted that AfD's true aim was not to amend but to abolish the racial incitement law, "because if it didn't exist, you could continue your verbal attacks on the disabled, refugees, Jews, Muslims, and leftists, unhindered."

While AfD continues to advance, registering around 15% in recent opinion polls, the **French** National Front (FN) which was once Europe's most successful nationalist party continues to struggle with an identity crisis. Although the electoral honeymoon of President Emanuel Macron is rapidly fading, FN leader Marine Le Pen seems unsure how far to push her strategy of 'detoxifying' or 'dedemonising' her party.

Mme Le Pen's rationale is that under the two-round presidential election system she might be confident of polling around 20% in the first round, but in any conceivable second round run-off would struggle to achieve much more than 30%, and would face inevitable defeat by a margin of roughly two to one. Hence she has been concentrating on trying to win over mainstream conservatives, making electoral pacts at local levels in defiance of conservative leaders.

At the FN's conference in mid-March, Mme Le Pen announced plans to change the party name to 'National Rally' (*Rassemblement National*). because for many voters the name *Front National* was indelibly associated with the 'extremism' of her father, party founder Jean-Marie Le Pen.

The name change would have to be approved by a postal ballot of FN members, and even then might still be frustrated by legal challenges, since an obscure conservative faction claims to have already registered the *Rassemblement National* name with France's equivalent of the Electoral Commission.

Rassemblement National Populaire (RNP) was also the name of a French nationalist party formed in 1941.

Meanwhile Jean-Marie Le Pen says that his daughter's proposals are "disastrous" and amount to "political murder". Having been expelled from the party (in 2015) he founded in 1972, the 89-year-old Le Pen remains a Member of the European Parliament and has recently aligned himself with the cross-party nationalist bloc Alliance for Peace and Freedom, whose only other MEP is Udo Voigt, leader of the German nationalist party NPD. APF also includes the **Slovakian** racial nationalist party led by Marian Kotleba, People's Party Our Slovakia (LSNS) which has 14 seats in the Slovakian Parliament and will hope to elect MEPs next year.

Canadian 'alt-right' broadcaster Lauren Southern was barred from the UK on March 12th.

Outside electoral politics, nationalists have continued to face persecution in British and European courts. Paul Golding and Jayda Fransen, leaders of the militant anti-Muslim group **Britain First**, were jailed on March 7th after being convicted of 'religiously aggravated harassment'. During a rape trial in 2017, Fransen and Golding had protested at the homes and business premises of the (Muslim) defendants – though in one case Fransen turned up at the wrong address. Fransen (convicted on three counts) was sentenced to 36 weeks in jail, and Golding (convicted on one count) to 18 weeks.

On two occasions during March and April leading members of the anti-Muslim and anti-immigration group **Generation Identity** were barred from entering the UK. On March 9th GI leader Martin Sellner and leading American 'alt-right' activist Brittany Pettibone were turned back on arrival at Luton Airport. Sellner had been planning to speak at the traditional home of free speach, Speakers' Corner in Hyde Park. Three days later Canadian 'alt-right' activist Lauren Southern was similarly turned back by UK Border Force officials near Calais before boarding a Eurostar service to London.

On April 13th Sellner was again turned back, this time at London's Stansted Airport alongside his Hungarian GI colleague Abel Bodi. The following week Darren Harrison, Tory council candidate for Tudor ward, Watford, was suspended from the Conservative Party after allegations that he has links to GI. As in all such cases, because nominations have already closed, Harrison remained on the May 3rd ballot paper as an official Conservative candidate despite his suspension. He polled 564 votes (26.5%) despite having been denounced as an 'extremist'.

On April 27th Sellner's home was raided by Austrian police, who also raided nine other homes and offices of GI activists. Prosecutors in the Austrian city of Graz confirmed that Sellner and others were being investigated for forming an illegal organisation and under suspicion of 'incitement'. At the more radical end of the movement, the 76-year-old Dr Hans Berger (a Tyrolean formerly resident in Switzerland who was a leading member of the pan-nationalist group **European Action**) remains in an Austrian prison awaiting trial for the usual political crimes. Dr Berger has repeatedly been denied bail, and though not yet convicted of anything has already spent fourteen months on remand.

H&D is still unable for legal reasons to report some of the continuing trials of members of **National Action**, the radical British nationalist youth group banned last year under the Terrorism Act. Major trials are due to begin at Preston Crown Court on May 21st, the Old Bailey in London on June 11th.

Earlier trials of National Action personnel for a variety of political 'crimes' have already led to an eight year prison sentence for Finnish-born British Army Lance-Corporal Mikko Vehvilainen. Prison sentences have also been imposed on two other NA activists whom we cannot yet name for legal reasons, and others remain in jail awaiting trial.

London Forum founder Jez Turner will face trial on May 10th at Southwark Crown Court, accused of "inciting racial hatred" during his speech in July 2015 at a rally in Whitehall protesting against the private Jewish police force known as Shomrim. At Marylebone Magistrates Court during the same month, we can expect a verdict in the long running trial of Alison Chabloz, charged under the Communications Act with uploading alleged "grossly offensive" anti-Jewish songs to YouTube. At the latest hearing of the Chabloz case on March 7th, I provided extensive evidence for the defences, showing that three individuals who were targeted in her song *(((Survivors)))* – Elie Wiesel, Irene Zisblatt and Otto Frank – had also been criticised, sometimes in very 'offensive' terms, by mainstream journalists and academics. Calling someone a liar when he/she is a liar can hardly be criminal conduct, however 'offended' some of their friends and co-racialists are as a consequence!

Prosecuting barrister Karen Robinson attempted to block my evidence, but on being overruled by Judge John Zani, Ms Robinson was advised by her Crown Prosecution Service bosses to avoid cross-examining me in the witness box. This meant that the content of my evidence was admitted into the case without challenge, but also meant that my evidence (and any replies to the prosecution) was not heard by the packed press gallery, which included world famous BBC journalist Martin Bashir.

On April 7th the **National Front** held a very successful demonstration outside the South African Embassy in Trafalgar Square, protesting in support of White farmers who are being subjected to a bloody campaign of terrorist murder. Speakers included NF chairman Kevin Bryan, Richard Edmonds and SW regional organiser Julie Lake.

The new **Boadicea Events** group (**https://www.facebook.com/BoadiceaEvents/**) which brings together nationalists from many different parties and factions held another highly successful event in Blackpool on April 28th, organised by Paul Ainscough. I was one of a panel of guest speakers who also included former Stoke councillor Michael Coleman and Mike Whitby from British Voice, and former Bradford councillor Dr Jim Lewthwaites, and former MEP Andrew Brons, from the British Democrats.

While British nationalist political parties are still struggling to rebuild after the debacle of Nick Griffin's BNP, cross-party forums and political/cultural groups such as Boadicea Events are flourishing. The essential tasks is to use such avenues to establish firm educational and ideological foundations for whatever nationalist challenge emerges to an ever more corrupt and tyrannical establishment. Visit our website at **www.heritageanddestiny.com** for updates on forthcoming events.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

Dialects in danger

Apart from being a proud Englishman, I am also a proud Yorkshire man, or Tykes as we are called.

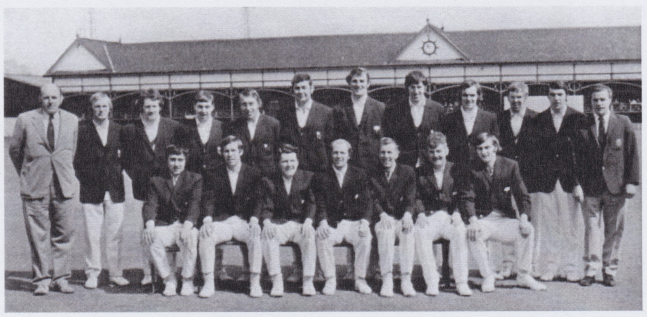
These days I become more proud of being a Tyke than I do of having the word 'British' on my passport. The very idea of being British has been so corrupted with it seems, half the World from Darlington to Delhi can now claim to be British, but I digress.

One of the things I so love about Yorkshire and the North is the everyday use of dialect.

I'll grudgingly include Lancashire (though why they say "Do you not?" and use "Fancy a brew?" rather than "Dost thou want a cuppa?" irritates me but blame the Wars of the Roses for that. ("Will you not?")

Yorkshire dialect has strong roots in both Old English and more than most counties in Old Norse. Remember our York was the Viking capital Jorvik.

The Vikings (more correctly Norsemen) settled large parts of Yorkshire and the county remained part of 'The Danelaw' for hundred of years.



The proud Tykes of Yorkshire County Cricket Club in 1973, back in the days when the Headingley-based side was proud to be drawn entirely from native-born Yorkshiremen.

Of the coming together of the two peoples Saxon and Norse (blood kin anyway) was the Yorkshire man forged.

As Yorkshire, like most of the rest of England suffered the unasked for misery of enforced multi-racialism, we are now seeing fourth and fifth generations of non-Whites, so these descendants of the New Invaders started sounding (but not looking!), like Yorkists.

I hear every day, Asians, Blacks and Orientals born and brought up in Yorkshire using the Yorkshire Dialect and our ways of pronunciation.

Why should it bother me? Because I thought or had hoped our local dialects would remain one of our last lines of defence to protect our Yorkshire heritage and unique Northern culture.

When Yorkshire Cricket Club, which had a long long history of only allowing people born in Yorkshire to play for the team, changed the rules and started letting in members who were born a long, long way from Ilkley Moor, another bastion of Yorkshire uniqueness was destroyed.

It is important for all *true* Britons across our United Kingdom to promote and defend their local traditions and identities.

In many parts of Leeds for instance we hear a dialect which I'm calling 'Corner-Shop Tyke' – dialect words and ways of speaking with a strong touch of the mystic Orient or the Caribbean calypso being quite evident.

When the owner of my corner-shop greets me with a strange rendition of "Ayeup lad, howst thee doing?", I know the end is nigh.

This is our language family – Language family: Indo-European: Germanic > West Germanic > Anglo Frisian > Anglic > English > Yorkshire.

There are hundreds of Old Norse words used in the North of England. I've picked out thirty-five in particular of Norse which has become part of our dialect:

Barn (pronounced Bairn) – a young child; **Beck** – a stream;
Berserk – going mad; **Brigg** – a bridge;
Cleg – a horse fly; **Crake** – a stream;
Dale – a valley; **Fell** – a hill or mountain;
Flags – paving stones; **Flit** – to move house (Are you flitting?);
Foss – waterfalls or rapids (there is a River Foss in York);
Gat – got; **Gate** – Street (Micklegate is a street in York);
Gawp – look; **Hey up (sey upp)** – look out, be careful (now used as a greeting "Hey up lad");
Laik – play ("Are you laking out today?");
Lug – to pull or carry ("Lug it over here");
Middin – an outside toilet; **Mucky** – dirty/messy;
Ram – smelly; **Rive** – to tear or pull;
Reckon – to think/consider;
Skutil – scuttle – a bucket for carrying coal;
Siling – raining heavily;
Yest – yeast.

Here's a flavour of some of our sayings with English translation:

"Brass taen aart o yan's pocket is mair than hauf spent."
Money taken out of one's pocket is more than half spent

"Gettin wed's like buyin a second-hand car; it's bahn to cost yo afoor yo've finished wi it."
Getting married is like buying a second-hand car, it's bound to cost you before you've finished with it.

"T'laadest sharters often hasn't mich on their stalls."
The loudest shouters often don't have much to sell.

(I'll give a mystery prize to anyone, even Southerners, who can translate this Yorkshire word – 'tintintin'.)

I'll leave you with a good sample poem written in Tyke. Good luck! **(Thall be awreet)**

Edmond Morrison, Leeds, Yorkshire

For I am Yorkshire too!

By t' side of a brig, that stands over a brook,
I was sent betimes to school;
I went wi' the stream, as I studied my book,
An' was thought to be no small fool.

I never yet bought a pig in a poke,
For, to give awd Nick his due,
Tho' oft I've dealt wi' Yorkshire folk,
Yet I was Yorkshire too.

I was pretty well lik'd by each village maid,
At races, wake or fair,
For my father had addled a vast[1] *in trade,*
And I were his son and heir.

And seeing that I didn't want for brass,
Poor girls came first to woo,
But tho' I delight in a Yorkshrre lass,
Yet I was Yorkshire too!

To Lunnon by father I was sent,
Genteeler manners to see;
But fashion's so dear,
I came back as I went,
And so they made nothing o' me

My kind relations would soon have found out
What was best wi' my money to do:
Says I, "My dear cousins, I thank ye for nowt,
But I'm not to be cozen'd by you!
For I'm Yorkshire too.

(Anon)

[1] Earned a lot.